"My Plantation, Mt. Equity."
—Thomas McKean.

McKEAN

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNTY

RUFUS BARRETT STONE

NARRATIVE of a unique, Pennsylvania county, uninhabited when formed, a dumb, political entity, destined to play a decisive part at the hands of a forceful Governor in a controversy involving territorial rights of the Commonwealth; a little covert corner of the earth, then quite hidden in the unexplored hills, and never dreamed of beyond; a football of rivalry for acquisition of Indian land title whereby a peaceful race seeing itself driven to the setting sun, turned to savagery; a forest county cut out of the wilderness; and destined at length by the discovery of oil to witness a new community arising in its midst, like the Greek Autochthones, out of the very earth, adjusting itself painfully to obnoxious conditions and rebelliously proclaiming the better public policies of a new day.

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Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 3rd, 1925.

The Hon. R. B. Stone,
Bradford, Penn'a.

My Dear Mr. Stone:-

It was a great joy for me to learn of the boo
have written; I am sure you have had a wonderful coun
about, and the people are to be congratulated on the
of securing a book written by one whose ability, know
friendly touch with county affairs guarantees its com
cess.

With very best wishes and heartiest congratul

Most cordially yours,

Walter Henry C

WHO/ELW

#2099

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THOMAS McKEAN

Thrice Governor, President of Congress and at the same time Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and President of Delaware

With acknowledgments to the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. (Photographed by C. S. Bradford, grandnephew of William Bradford, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and Postmaster-General in Washington's Cabinet, who conducted the trial on the part of Pennsylvania before the Congressional Commission at Trenton)

McKEAN

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNTY

RUFUS BARRETT STONE

Past President of McKean County Historical Society;
Author of Arthur George Olmsted, His Lineage
and Leadership, Their Contact with Courses
of History (Winston, 1919).

LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK
1926

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1926

DEDICATION

THIS volume is dedicated to La Stella Itala Americana, in remembrance of the gift of an authentic cast of Dante together with like casts of several American authors to Carnegie Public Library of Bradford.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THE author desires to make grateful acknowledgment for courtesies received from The Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Carnegie Public Library, of Bradford, Pennsylvania; The McMillan Company, publishers of "Rural Pennsylvania"; Prof. Ralph L. Watts, M. S., Department of Agriculture; Crichton & Owlett, Hon. George W. Williams, Hon. Harry Walker; Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane; Registrar Duncan, Department Vital Statistics, New Hampshire; F. G. Melvin, Bradford, New Hampshire; Rev. W. E. Van Dyke, Mrs. Bertha W. Howe; Luther Sheldon, Norfolk; George H. Ashley, State Geologist; Mrs. Ada Young; Harry E. Elliott, Forester Susquehannock Division; Mrs. Bertha H. Helmer; J. S. Illick, Chief Bureau of Information, State Department of Forest and Waters; Miss Leone Kramer; H. F. Gould, Pomologist, and George B. Scidworth, Dendrologist, United States Department of Agriculture; Mrs. Isabel Stewart North; L. K. Hogarth, Division Supervisor State Board of Game Commissioners; Mrs. Bess Goe Willis; N. R. Buller, State Commissioner of Fisheries; James H. Craig, of State Department Internal Affairs; Guy E. Mitchell, of United States Geological Survey; G. R. Hopkins, Petroleum Expert, and Homer S. Fox, Acting Chief, Minerals Division, United States Department of Commerce; Prof. L. H. Bailey; Director L. H. Wible, State Department of Agriculture; The W. H. Anderson Company, publishers of "Thornton's Law of Oil and Gas"; Mrs. John Forrest; Grosvenor Library, Buffalo; State Library, Harrisburg; Miss Zillah Haffey; Songs of Williams, College Book Store; Miss Grace Steele, Librarian and Curator of McKean County Historical Society; D. Appleton Company, "Cyclopedia American Biography"; John B. Eastman; New York Public Library; Winfield Scott Downs.

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INTRODUCTION

ALTHOUGH mainly prepared for an occasion this brief sketch contains in its course the results of a long continued study of certain related events not heretofore so completely assembled, and is believed to afford resulting conclusions of more than passing interest and exceeding local significance.

These conclusions have in some particulars been foreshadowed in former publications of the author, especially in a volume entitled "George Arthur Olmsted, His Lineage and Leadership; Their Contact with Courses of History" (Winston, 1919), the text of which has, in some instances, herein been more or less closely followed.

To the youth of the county, as well as to the adult students, the story here told is commended as unique in history, and as a veritable exposition of singular events otherwise baffling and inexplicable.

This volume is designed to be of two-fold service. At or about the centennial anniversary of 1904, and subsequent thereto the McKean County Historical Society compiled certain papers and documents for preservation, and, at convenient opportunity, for publication. The appended church sketches are of this class. It is a matter of regret that all denominations are not represented. The volume is not in any sense a complete compendium

of the county's history. In fact it touches only the shining spots. It is believed, however, that the chief events are brought into view, and the characters presented which were influential in moulding them. A complete history could not, of course, have been written without mention of Henry Hamlin, the ideal banker, Associate Judge, citizen; Lewis Emery, Jr., vigorous leader of anti-monoply sentiment; C. P. Collins, L. E. Mallory and Theodore Barnsdall, for the magnitude and success of their operations in various petroleum fields; W. L. Curtis, distinguished as a diplomatic representative of the petroleum industry; O. F. Schonblom, working director of Board of Trade, president of strong bank reënforced by patrons to whom it had extended judicious aid in their time of need; Charles L. Wheeler, eminent as the president of various oil region organizations; John Brown, popular promoter of community enterprise; F. H. Arnold, successful captain of industry in a pioneer center; Peter Kennedy, burgess of superior administrative character; William Hanley, premier builder and structural engineer; Edward C. Charlton, unsurpassed for his knowledge of municipal government, experience as City Clerk, accountant, secretary of various public bodies; among merchants, F. D. Wood, Greenewald, Spencer, Bodine and Auerhaim; among manufacturers and machinists, Bovaird, Gaffney, Dresser and Bemis, W. H. Dennis, John Ley and B. N. McCoy; in activities

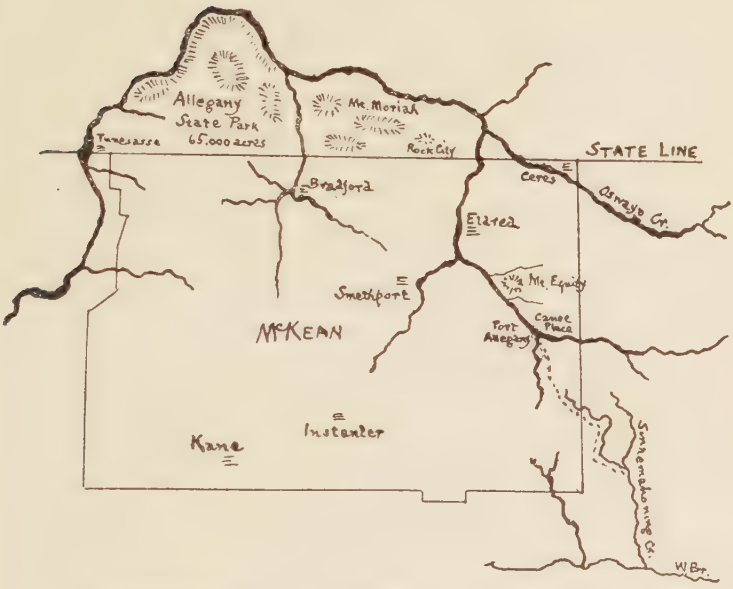
of Board of Commerce, Andrew D. Burns, A. J. Edgett and Augustus W. Newell; among physicians, Dr. J. H. Nichols and Dr. S. D. Freeman, leaders widely known in their professions; among lawyers, A. Leo Weil, attaining high distinction; George A. Berry, a scholarly reasoner; E. R. Mayo, earnest and eloquent; N. B. Smiley, fluent, forceful and persuasive; J. M. McClure, winning fame as an orator; P. R. Cotter and Eugene Mullin, irresistible before juries; Judge T. A. Morrison and Judge Joseph W. Bouton, rising by native ability to high judicial rank; among legislators of note, W. W. Brown, who in Congress and in other positions at the national capital, made enviable record, and Lucius Rogers, to whom popular service at Harrisburg became second nature; George F. Stone, first superintendent of public instruction, leading the way for high school, its laboratory and library; among ministers, Edward Bryan, seer and civic leader; D. W. C. Huntingdon, able and in the pulpit an impressive oator; Augustus R. Kieffer, incomparable pastor, favorite public speaker, beloved by the people, leading them with singular power; David A. Dennison, noted veteran editor; D. C. Young, progressive, representative citizen, and among women, Carrie McBurney and her sister Alice, in quiet ways guiding wisely progressive movements in church and community.

CHAPTER I

The Tell-Tale Earth

IF the explorer, Hennepin, in the eighteenth century, had been seeking for vast deposits of earthly wealth, oil, gas, shale, the magic horseshoe which the river Allegheny forms around the county of McKean would have led him as by a charm within its bountiful precincts. And the river had another secret to impart. It could have murmured of a mighty pre-historic Armageddon on this very battlefield, the final conflict between mountain and glacier. It was indeed a distinction that of all the borderland the onset should have struck the defiant hills which raise their rugged heads in front of Allegany State Park and stand guard over the fields and forests of McKean. See how the Arctic cohorts were cloven as by a plowshare, leaving their trailing moraine to tell the tale as they fled southward on either hand! Failing in a titanic attempt to penetrate the hills surrounding Bradford the defeated column was content to cleave a picturesque canon for its escape through the mountain wall below Kinzua.

The river itself is like a chain of pearls of great price, of which McKean is but a link. The Allegheny and its tributaries once constituted an imperial highway for Spain, France and Great Britain. It was a disputed international boundary, an arena



FRONTIER ARCH OF RIVER AND MOUNTAIN
(Sketch by the Author)

of unceasing warfare. It was the border of the region known as "The Debatable Land." "That soil," says Hanna in the "Wilderness Trail," "had been drenched with the blood of more slaughtered foes and massacred innocents, white and red, than perished by violence elsewhere within the bounds of the colonies in all the actual battles of Spanish and English, English and French, British and American, from the accession of Queen Anne to the death of George Washington."

The deposits of great natural wealth in the Allegheny valley were then unknown. When peace

came and the territory was reclaimed, it was seen that nature had been so lavish in its bounty to this region as to clearly distinguish it from the contiguous eastern territory, better known as Pennsylvania, whose political capitals were at Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Nature as by boundaries of its own had renounced an unnatural allegiance. Moreover, not only distance from the eastern settlements but physical configuration, rugged mountain ranges, practically impassable, and the better commercial access to the valley of the Ohio, challenged the union. It was then that the erection of an independent state, to be known as the state of Allegheny, was projected.

State of Allegheny

The project was finally put to sleep, although only by degrees in the course of years, by such highway and ultimately railroad construction over the forbidding grades as to bind the sections forever into one enduring commercial union.[1] Out of the twilight zone or "no-man's-land," intermediate between the mountains and eastern Pennsylvania, more than forty counties have since been formed.

McKean was in the midst of a wild, unexplored

[1]See Act of April 9, 1827 (P. L. 192), "To provide for the further extension of the Pennsylvania canal," which required the board of canal commissioners *"as speedily as may be* to locate and contract for making a canal locks and other works necessary thereto up the valley of the Juniata from the eastern section of the Pennsylvania to a point at or near Lewistown; also a canal locks, &c., up the valley of the Kiskeminetas and Conemaugh from the western section of the Pennsylvania canal to a point at or near Blairsville. . . . And the said board shall also proceed to make or cause to be made such examinations and surveys from Frankstown on the Juniata to Johnstown on

highland region on the northeastern verge of the proposed new state. It was the hunting-ground but never the home of the Indian, the Senecas preferring to set up their "castles" along the lower waters of the Allegheny. Not a single trail within the borders of the county has been authenticated. At length the last battle with the Indians had been fought. Their settlements up the river had been destroyed by Brodhead's Expedition, and for shelter and subsistence they had been driven to their northward retreat.

---

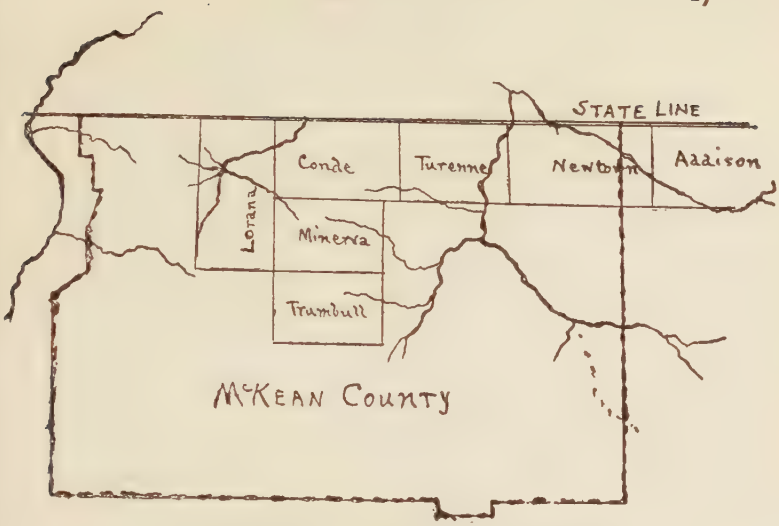
the Conemaugh *across the Allegeny Mountains* as may enable them to determine in what manner and by what kind of works, whether by the construction of a smooth and *permanent road of easy gravitation or by a rail with locomotive or stationary engines,* or otherwise, *the portage or space between the said two points* may be passed so as to ensure the greatest public advantage, and the said board shall also cause further examinations, surveys and levels to be made with a view of ascertaining the practicability and cost of an entire *navigable communication between the West Branch and the Allegheny river.*"

CHAPTER II

Coming West

When the first white settlers entered the county of McKean it was uninhabited. By the final treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784 Sinnontouan (Seneca Land) in Pennsylvania had been relinquished. But no general movement of white settlers towards this region took place prior to 1795. In that year there were but four white families in the county of Erie and not one in McKean. It is, however, recorded that a little earlier a trunk line or route from Philadelphia and the Susquehanna settlements to Erie and Franklin had been inaugurated by one or two instances of portage from the Sinnemahoning to the Allegheny at Canoe Place (Port Allegany). There is reason to believe that as early as 1735 Abraham Wandell was a New York trader on the upper Allegheny and Genessee. In 1791 Colonel Proctor, with messages from General Washington, had visited Cornplanter on the river, and twenty-five years earlier Zeisberger, the Moravian missionary, had reached the Oswayo and descended that stream for his ministry to the Indians on the lower Allegheny, but his mission was of such character as to preclude incidental settlement.

It is probable that the earliest white settlement in McKean was at or near the confluence of Fos-



CONNECTICUT TOWNSHIPS IN McKEAN
(From Miner's History of Wyoming)

ter Brook and Kendall Creek with the Tunungwant, for here it was that in 1796 upon proof of settlement, the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company granted to Joshua Downer, Exekiel Hyde and Samuel Ensign a township called Lorana (Company Records Liber F, page 112). In like manner that company created other townships, including one called "Newtown," within the limits of which the settlement at Ceres was afterwards founded.

Claim of the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company

But the rights of the Company were disputed by the administration of the State government of Pennsylvania, and in the face of controversy these settlements were not long maintained. The contest, how-

ever, in its further stages, was to greatly stimulate the settlement of McKean and adjoining counties.

The Connecticut Company claimed under a royal charter earlier than Penn's from Point Judith to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean), including so much of the Northern Tier of Pennsylvania as was lying north of the 41st degree of latitude. It had harassed the Provincial government by the rapid advances of its surveys and settlements, even after the conflict known as the Pennamite War had abated. Both the Penns and the Connecticut company recognized the right of the aborigines to the soil. They competed therefore in treaty negotiations with them for the purchase of lands. The result was the rapid depletion of Indian territory. When the aborigines realized that by boundary descriptions they did not fully understand they had parted with their most valuable hunting grounds, and were being driven toward the setting sun, a race, peaceable by nature and intent, rose in revolt, and became a race of savages to devastate the white settlements with massacre and pillage.[1]

Indian Reaction

The Connecticut controversy, therefore, became primarily responsible for two flagrant consequences which have never been taken into account.

---

[1]The Assembly replying to Governor Denny in June, 1757, said: "It is rendered beyond contradiction plain that the cause of the present Indian invasions in the province and the dreadful calamities many of the inhabitants have suffered, have arisen in great measure from the exhorbitant and unreasonable pur-

First—It converted the determination of a contest between two royal grants into a scramble to gain territory from the aborigines until at length they became aware that they were being stripped of their land, rose in revolt and a world-wide scandal ensued.

Second—By overreaching, misleading and fraud it converted a peace-loving people, tillers of the soil, commended for their virtues by Parkman, Pastorious and Jenkins, a gentle unsuspecting people, who had clasped hands with William Penn, into a race of savages, and sent them down into history with that stigma upon them.[2]

The acquisition by Pennsylvania in 1778 of the

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chases, made or suffered to be made, of the Indians and the manner of making them,—so exhorbitant, that the natives complained they have not a country left to subsist in. The fact was, indeed, notorious in both hemispheres."

John Penn, then governor, communicating a letter from General Gage on the subject of the continued discontent of the Western Indians, said to the Assembly: "I would willing take every measure in my power, not to move the just causes of their complaints for past injuries, but to protect their persons and properties for the future." And Gen. Gage's letter thus communicated has this remarkable paragraph: "The encroachments made upon the Indian lands, for which they could obtain no justice, with the daily threats of more invasions of their property, lost us the affections of the savages before, and was the principal reason for their throwing themselves into the arms of the French for protection. From hence arose the hostilities they committed upon us in 1754 and 1755, and the war that followed."

[2]"They were remarkably loyal in friendships, and faithful to their agreements. They received the white men in Pennsylvania kindly and with little appearance of suspicion.

"Francis Daniel Pastorious, of Germantown, says, writing in 1695, of the Indians whom he had seen: 'They are entirely

proprietary interests of the Province was a mere substitution of the state, and left the relations of the contestants unchanged. But in the relation of the state to the national government a new factor of influence had been gained. The controversy was laid before Congress, and by its action a Commission was appointed to hear and determine the matters at issue. The result was a victory for Pennsylvania. But the Connecticut company, under the intrepid leadership of Colonel John Franklin, held that the determination was one between the states, and that its rights were not affected. Accordingly it pressed westward with its surveys and settlements. The state sought to negotiate and compromise through legislation, passing act after act without substantial progress. The first five volumes of the Laws of Pennsylvania contain sixty-three acts relating to the Connecticut controversy.

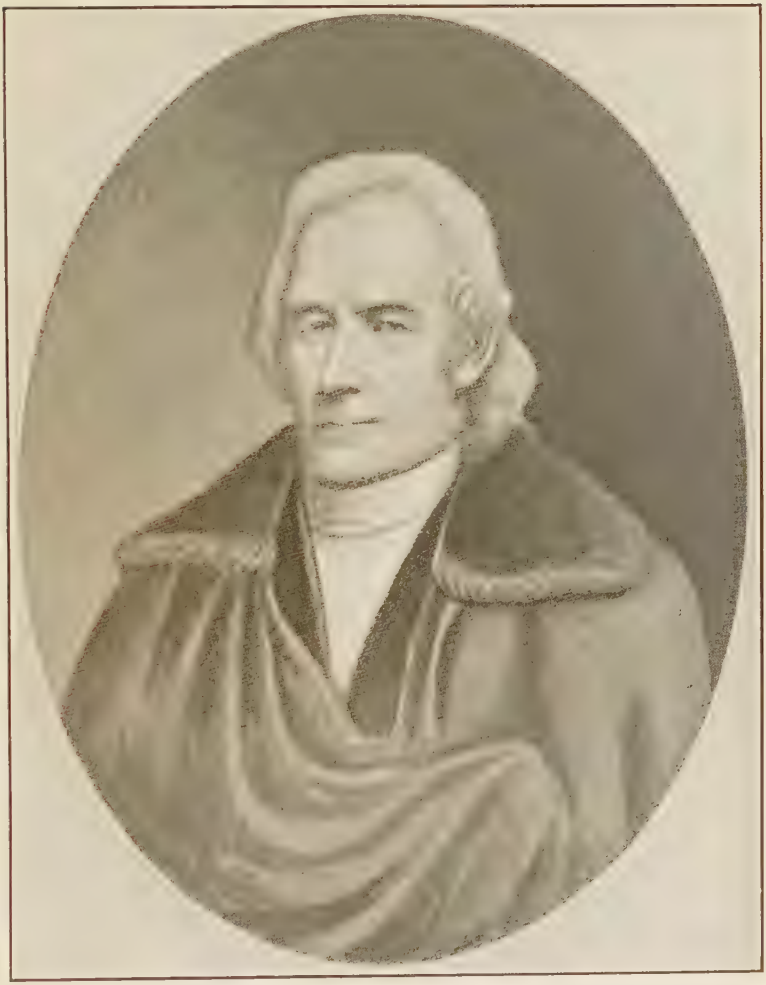
William Bingham, then rated as the wealthiest citizen in Pennsylvania, and also its most influential political figure, having been a delegate in the Con-

---

candid, keep to their promises and deceive and mislead nobody." —I Pa. Colonial and Federal 15.

"They subsisted only in part by the chase and the fishery; they depended in part for their food on a systematic tillage of the soil; they had developed some arts of manufacture; their arms and implements were mostly of the Stone Age, but they had begun to emerge from it; they had a political system well settled and effective; their social usages were in many particulars well developed and strictly observed."—*Ibid.*, page 3.

"There were times," says Parkman, describing Indians of Canada, "when savages lived together in thousands with a harmony which civilization might envy."—See Chapter: Connecticut vs. Pennsylvania.



COLONEL JOHN FRANKLIN

Revolutionary Patriot; Leader of Claimant Connecticut Settlers; once Representative of McKean, as a part of Westmoreland County, in the Connecticut Assembly at Hartford

With acknowledgments to "Pioneer and Patriot Families" (Heverly)

(Engraved by Bragdon)

gress of 1787, and a representative of the government abroad, as speaker of the Pennsylvania House in 1791 and president of the Senate in 1795, was in a position of advantage to procure desired legislation. The plan in view was to throw Pennsylvania settlers in large numbers into vacant lands in advance of the Connecticut Company and organize local governments therein under the laws of Pennsylvania. Doubtless this plan was conceived conjointly by the master spirits of the Commonwealth's cause, Timothy Pickering, Chief-Justice McKean and Attorney-General Bradford; but Mr. Bingham entered zealously into it. It is quite conceivable that the Philadelphia home of Senator Bingham was at this juncture a salon of political importance. His wife, Anne Willing,[1] says her biographer, "was distinguished in that city by her beauty, elegance of manners, and the magnificent hospitality which the means of her husband permitted her to dispense."

Counteracting Policy

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[1]Mrs. Bingham was a daughter of Thomas Willing, member of Continental Congress. He was also the owner of large areas of land in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The following allusion to Mrs. Bingham is quoted in the "Wellsboro Agitator" of September 30, 1925, from the "Philadelphia Public Ledger":

Shortly after his return from service abroad, Bingham married the beautiful and accomplished young daughter of a prominent Philadelphia family, Miss Anne Willing, who was then 16. The ceremony took place in the Old Christ Church on October 26, 1780.

The next six years were spent in gay social activities. Mrs. Bingham was unquestionably at the head of American society and early histories of Philadelphia say that "her beauty, her influence, the elegance of her house, the taste and aristocratic

By act of 1792 the price of these lands of the "New Purchase" (1784) was reduced, and upon the same being offered for sale, Senator Bingham became the chief purchaser, particularly in the disputed region over which McKean and adjoining counties now extend. He proceeded to circularize New England with descriptive advertisements designed to secure settlers. Many of the warrants so purchased by him in 1793 he negotiated to John Keating, the Holland Land Company and others who actively undertook to forward settlements, the Holland Land Company in turn selling to Cooper, Ogden and others large tracts, now mainly in Sergeant township, and Keating to Nicholson and Morris in 1795, by them back to William Bingham, including Lorana, just then claimed by

---

distinction of the assemblages which frequented it, were as household words in this city at the time of her dazzling career, and are now historical of the higher social life of America.

Mrs. Bingham's father was Thomas Willing, whose business partner, Robert Morris, and brother-in-law, Mr. Clymer, were, like him, members of the Continental Congress in 1776. The family fortune was very great.

In 1784 Mr. and Mrs. William Bingham journeyed abroad, creating a social sensation in London and Paris. Mrs. Bingham charmed all with her beauty, grace and elegance and wealth, and she received marked attentions at the court of Louis XVI.

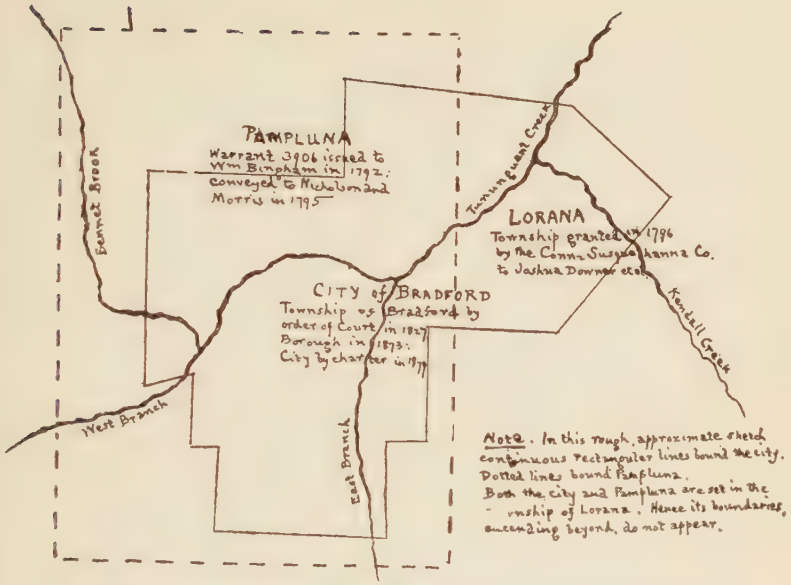
Upon their return home they erected a mansion for their city residence on Third Street above Spruce. It was the talk of the town, excelling anything in this country by far, with its three acres of ground in the heart of the city and its hint of Roman splendor in the white marble approach and columns. Most of the interior furnishings were imported.

The Binghams also had a country home, situated in Lansdowne, on the west bank of the Schuykill. At these two places swarmed the youth and elite of the country.

ANNE WILLING BINGHAM

(After painting by Gilbert Stuart)

Wife of Senator Bingham; Daughter of Thomas Willing, Member of Continental Congress; also Wild Land Proprietor


PAMPLUNA
Warrant 3906 issued to Wm Bingham in 1792; conveyed to Nicholson and Morris in 1795
LORANA
Township granted in 1796 by the Conn. Susquehanna Co. to Joshua Downer et al.
CITY of BRADFORD
Township as Bradford by order of Court in 1827
Borough in 1873;
City by charter in 1879
Barnet Brook
Tunungwant Creek
Kendall Creek
West Branch
East Branch
Note. In this rough, approximate sketch continuous rectangular lines bound the city. Dotted lines bound Pampluna. Both the city and Pampluna are set in the township of Lorana. Hence its boundaries, encircling beyond, do not appear.

INTERRELATION OF PAMPLUNA AND LORANA TO THE CITY OF BRADFORD
(Author's Sketch)

the Connecticut grantees, and warrant numbered 3906 named Pampluna.

This warrant embraced the entire site of the City of Bradford excepting the portion known as the "East End." As Bradford is surrounded on three sides by its picturesque hills and entered by seven valleys, it is probable that the Spanish surveyor who named the warrant observed a fanciful resemblance to Pampluna (interchangeably called Pompelon), a Spanish fortified city surrounded on three sides by the Pyrenees and entered by seven

gates. It is to be hoped that the two pleasing names, Lorana and Pampluna, of such historical significance, will find a permanent place in the nomenclature of the city.

Wm Bingham

Member of Continental Congress; United States Senator; Wild Land Proprietary under the State of Pennsylvania

With acknowledgments to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

(Photo by P. B. Wallace, Philadelphia)

CHAPTER III

Drama of Statecraft

Upon the successful consummation of his part in this great drama of statecraft, it is interesting to note that Mr. Bingham was immediately promoted from the Speakership of the State Senate to a seat in the Senate of the United States, in which body he served from 1795 to 1801, during which period he was for a time its presiding officer.[2] Meanwhile in 1799 Thomas McKean became Governor, and proceeded to carry out the correlative design for the establishment of local, civil administration.

Concurrently, however, a further important auxiliary step was to be taken. Just as fifty years later the Union Pacific Railroad was constructed to bind California to the Union, so the East and West Road was projected by Act of Assembly to be built from the Moosic Mountains across the State "in a westerly direction to the Western boundary of the State." It was such an assertion of the immediate and beneficent presence of the State in this region that there can be little doubt but that as the construction of the road progressed through that great area of the Northern Tier now embraced in the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean, it truly served as

East and West Road

[2]For some time prior to 1880 the Bingham Estate was represented in McKean by Hon. Robert H. Rose, at Smethport, later member of the General Assembly.

a bond to hold to the Commonwealth the allegiance of the settlers.[1]

The great controversy between the Commonwealth and the Connecticut Company, which at times became national in its proportions, engaging the attention of Congress, as already observed, led quite inevitably at its climax to the suggestion of an independent state to be formed out of the Northern Tier, embracing in such purpose for a second time the area of McKean; and General Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, came with cocked hat and feathers,[2] swearing that he had made one State[3] and "By the Eternal and the Continental Congress" he would make another. But the hour had passed. In the course of time the sagacious policy of Senator Bingham prevailed, and the contest was abandoned, not, however, without lingering bitterness and assuaging litigation.

The contribution of Governor McKean to the final triumph of the Commonwealth is now to be considered. Pursuant to the policy hereinbefore noted, he wrote his approval March 26, 1804, upon an Act of Assembly forming the county of McKean, notwithstanding it was then uninhabited. By the same Act five other counties were carved out of the border region. To the most remote of this frontier breastwork of counties Governor McKean gave his name, and with it he threw the

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[1]See Chapter East and West Road.
[2]Pioneer and Patriot Families, p. 178.
[3]Vermont.

weight of his personal and political influence into the movement to check the harassing progress of the Connecticut Company. Its outpost township southward in McKean covering the Marshburg district bore the name of Connecticut's governor, Trumbull, and this was doubtless regarded by Governor McKean as a personal challenge. Significant of his determined personal interest is the fact that without awaiting exploration or survey, he bought from Colonel John Bull of Philadelphia, a tract of three hundred acres which proved to be a little "roundtop" mountain lying east of the present Pennsylvania railroad between Sartwell and Turtle Point and now embraced in the township of Annin. In his will, in which he devised it to his grandson, Samuel M. McKean, he mentions it as "my plantation Mount Equity." In connection with the county centennial celebration held at Bradford in 1904 the McKean County Historical Society caused a boulder to be hauled from this tract and set up in the public square at Bradford, bearing a suitably inscribed metal tablet. It is suggested that the Society should purchase "Mount Equity" as an historical shrine and that it should be surmounted by a memorial structure or by a statue of Thomas McKean.

The triumph of the State herein narrated was the crowning achievement in his career, and here his life and character should be celebrated. In a galaxy of the illustrious leaders of the Revolutionary era he was a foremost and dominant figure.

Thrice Governor of Pennsylvania, President of Congress and at the same time Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and President of Delaware, he saved the unanimous adoption of the Declaration of Independence by securing the dramatic presence of his colleague.[1] He was a statesman but no less a jurist. It was a highly laudatory message which Lord Mansfield wrote to him on receipt of the first volume of Dallas' Reports, containing the first

[1]It was deemed of great importance that the Declaration should be adopted by a unanimous vote. The votes were taken by States. Pennsylvania was the only State known to be opposed. Delaware was represented by Thomas McKean, George Read and Caesar Rodney. Read was opposed to the Declaration, McKean was for it, Rodney was absent. McKean dispatched an express at his own expense for Mr. Rodney who was then in Delaware. That gentleman hastened to Philadelphia and arrived at the State House in his boots and spurs, just in time on the morning of the 4th to cast his vote in favor, and so the vote of Delaware was secured. Two Pennsylvania delegates absented themselves and that State was also united with the majority making the vote unanimous.

George Alfred Townsend has set to rhyme McKean's soliloquy as he waited on the State House steps for Mr. Rodney. The concluding stanzas are as follows:

"'Read is sulking; Dickinson is
With conceit and fright our foeman,
Wedded to his Quaker monies,'
Mused the grim old rebel Roman;
Pennsylvania spoiled by faction,
Independence will not dare;
Maryland approves the action;
Shall we fail on Delaware?

"In the town the old bell rumbled,
Striking slowly twelve o'clock;
Down the street a hot horse stumbled,
And a man in riding frock,
With a green patch on his visage,
And his garments white with grime,
'Now, praise God!' McKean spoke grimly,
'Caesar Rodney is on time.'

publication of American judicial decisions. "They show," said Mansfield, "liberality in principle, strong reason and legal learning."

"Silent, hand in hand together,
Walked they in the great square hall;
To the roll with 'Aye' responded
At the clerk's immortal call;
Listened to the Declaration
From the steeple to the air:
"Here this day is made a nation,
By the help of Delaware!'"

CHAPTER IV

The Governor's Weapon

The county of McKean was a weapon in the Governor's hands. As a historical fact the controversy between Pennsylvania under the leadership of Governor McKean and the opposing power holding an earlier royal grant and supported by a rival Commonwealth, although without physical encounter, culminated in the valley of the Tununguant beyond which the hostile forces made no advance. Here most fitly the event should be commemorated.

For want of inhabitants eligible to office McKean could not at once be officially organized. Consequently it was made dependent upon the county of Centre and the power and authority of the Commissioners and other officers of that county were extended to McKean, while its judicial business was transacted at Williamsport. Ten years after its formation this county had but fourteen taxable inhabitants. Nevertheless, an act was then passed for the provisional organization of the county, by virtue of which one set of officers was made to serve for two counties, McKean and Potter. The act fixed the place of meeting of the Commissioners at the house of Benjamin Burt over the line in Potter. In 1810 the number of inhabitants in the county was reported to be 142; eleven

years later there were 211 taxables in McKean, but it required an act of Assembly to compel the provisional commissioners to "clear off all timber and brush at Smethport from so much of the site for the seat of justice, not exceeding thirty acres, as they may deem most convenient." In 1826 the county was independently organized for judicial purposes, the first court held, and a brick courthouse erected.

Settlements had then been made at Ceres, Smethport, Bradford and Instanter, while Canoe Place (now Port Allegany) was known as the "Gateway to the Sinnemahoning and to the upper and lower "Allegheny." But as late as 1832 the Gazeteer says that Ceres had less than six houses and that Smethport and Ceres are the only places that can claim "the slightest pretention to being towns." It notes also that while there is an academy, a courthouse and prison, "there is not a church in the county."

CHAPTER V

Riverside Settlements

It is idle under limitations of the present sketch to attempt any genealogical lineage or account of the distribution of families. The settlement at Instanter under the Cooper and Ogden purchase was by reason of its southerly location of especial

IDYL OF THE OSWAYO—THE FIRST BETROTHAL[1]

importance, and in the same vicinity the communal community called Teutonia, remaining to-day only in name, was of more than passing interest. The county settlements of chief importance were at

[1]This sketch is by Bess Goe Willis, Bradford, an artist whose sketches appear in various current publications.

Mrs. Willis was the first instructor employed at the Warren State Hospital to introduce art,—drawing, moulding, painting and lacework—in the treatment of the insane. At the International Exposition at Toronto the institution, one of the two earliest to introduce such instruction, received the highest award.

Ceres and Bradford. Ceres was founded in 1797 by Francis King, an English immigrant, and his Quaker companions from Philadelphia, representing the chief proprietor, Keating. Descending over the portage to the bend in the Allegheny they tarried there to build canoes with which to complete their journey, and thereafter this point was called "Canoe Place." In the same year Joel Sawne and two companions, missionaries from the Philadelphia Society of Friends, made a passing visit at the Ceres home of Francis King on their way to establish an Indian Mission, still maintained, fifty miles down the Allegheny at Tunesassa. Is it strange if in the course of time these two frontier settlements of kindred faith should have been drawn together? To Mary King and Joel Swayne what was distance as she stepped into his canoe and they glided down upon the gently moving waters of the "River Beautiful"! Here was romance, there is history. Shall not some pen of to-morrow thrill with eager delight to weave a charming narrative? Ceres grew in the graces. It had an incorporated library association, a forum and a temperance society. It was a station on the underground railroad which ran through Warren and Smethport from slavery to freedom.

Sources of Population

As the population of the county increased it was seen to be drawn mainly from three sources: From the Scotch-Irish of Philadelphia and the settlements on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, moving up the Sinnemahoning, and from recruits from the New England States,

responsive to the descriptive pamphlets of Senator Bingham, numbers of whom had tarried along the Southern Tier of New York.

The nearest and most interesting of the contributing West Branch settlements was situated on the north bank of that stream between Lycoming Creek

WHERE INDEPENDENCE WAS FIRST DECLARED
FAIR PLAY MEN

and Pine Creek. Which of these two creeks was meant by the Indians when they bounded the cession of 1768 on the west by the Tiadaghton (an Indian name) was disputed. To avoid controversy the authorities at Philadelphia forbade settlers from crossing the Lycoming. In considerable

numbers, however, they had already settled on the plains between the two tributary streams. The government at Philadelphia having consequently withdrawn its protection, these settlers assembled, appointed a Committee of Safety, and adopted rules for observance in their dealing one with another. Fair play was the underlying principle upon which the community was founded. They lived up to their code and become known as the Fair Play Men. They became famous, too, in a single day by the circumstance that on the 4th day of July, 1776, assembled on the plain above Pine Creek, having the bare knowledge that a declaration of independence had been under consideration in Philadelphia, they solemnly without further word from Philadelphia adopted a resolution of their own in the name of the Fair Play Men of the Susquehanna, declaring their independence of Great Britain.

Ultimately their territorial claim was conceded, and Pine Creek was recognized as the boundary creek in the treaty of 1784.

Not many of this number came up the Sinnemahoning to the settlements in McKean, but the latter settlements included many West Branch men of the same sterling character.

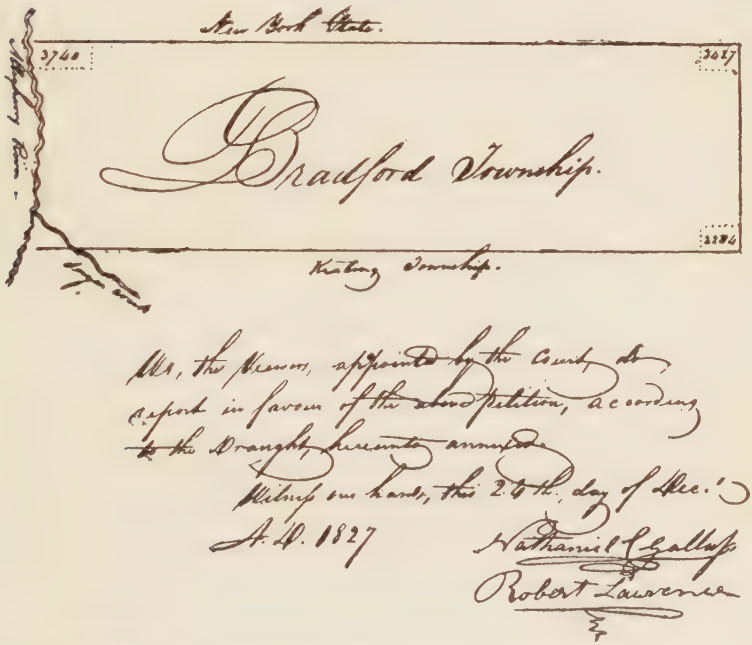
When the county of McKean was formed the only township designated was Ceres; Corydon, Hamilton, Liberty, Keating, Eldred, Norwich, Sergeant, Lafayette and Hamlin were formed earlier

than Bradford and Annin, Otto and Wetmore at varying intervals later, Hamlin Otto and Wetmore, as well as Eldred, being named in honor of families of distinction, identified with the county.

CHAPTER VI

Genesis of Bradford

Bradford was formed in 1827 upon the petition of John F. Melvin, a saw mill proprietor, and fourteen others, in which they requested the new township to bear that name. It was the name of the New Hampshire town where Melvin's Mills, Mel-



RETURN OF VIEWERS AND ACCOMPANYING MAP OF BRADFORD TOWNSHIP

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter
Sessions for the County of Mifflin

The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the township of
Bern in the said County respectfully represents.

that there is great need of having the said township of
Bern divided as according to the local situation of its inhabitants—
we would also desire that the division line might begin at the
North east corner of warrant Number 3437 in the State Tract thence
due west to the Huntingdon County line.
the western part to be called the township of Bradford.

And upon full consideration of the premises
we pray the Honorable Court to appoint viewers to divide the
said township, and make report to the next Court

Bern 19th June 1827

John T. Melvin	William Ackerman
Thos J Lawrence	
William Pattison	
Joshua Barton Jr	
Wm Fisher	
Lawrence Foster	
Barnabus Pike	
Watson Kellow	
Isaac Hare	
Geo W Lewis	
Thos Dallas	

PETITION FOR FORMATION OF BRADFORD TOWNSHIP

vin's former residence, was situated. When the borough was incorporated in 1873 it took the township name. Although some query has since been raised as to why the village name of Littleton was not adopted, there was apparently no division of opinion at that time. Forty out of the sixty-two resident freeholders signed the petition to create the borough under the name Bradford. Bradford was the name of the post office after 1854. Littleton was the name of only one of the villages within the proposed borough, and confusion had arisen as to whether the true name of the place was Littleton or Littleville. By the latter name it was called in an act of Assembly fixing the place for holding elections. In a contest which was appealed to the Supreme Court it was found that although the statute said Littleville, the sheriff in his proclamation called the place Littleton, and in fact the election was held in a schoolhouse outside beyond the creek, and was accordingly invalid. In accordance with the petition, therefore, decree was entered creating the borough in the name of Bradford. And so, logically, it was in 1873 incorporated as a city in the same name.

Eldred was named in honor of Hon. N. B. Eldred, of Warren, a presiding judge; Duke Center took the name of a resident proprietary family; Port Allegany superseded "Canoe Place"; Mount Jewett was honored with the name of a prominent

railroad official and Kane was named for General Thomas L. Kane, the most distinguished citizen of the county, founder of the borough, promoter of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and organizer of the Scandinavian settlement of the Big Level

I beg you to accept my
Sincere thanks for your admirable
Prospectus I am
Sincerely yours
Thomas L. Kane

R. B. Stone Esq.

LETTER OF GENERAL KANE

from Bunker Hill to the Southern boundary of McKean.[2] Kendall bore the name of Postmaster General Amos Kendall, who was a resident of Dunstable, New Hampshire, which was the ancestral home of the Melvin family.

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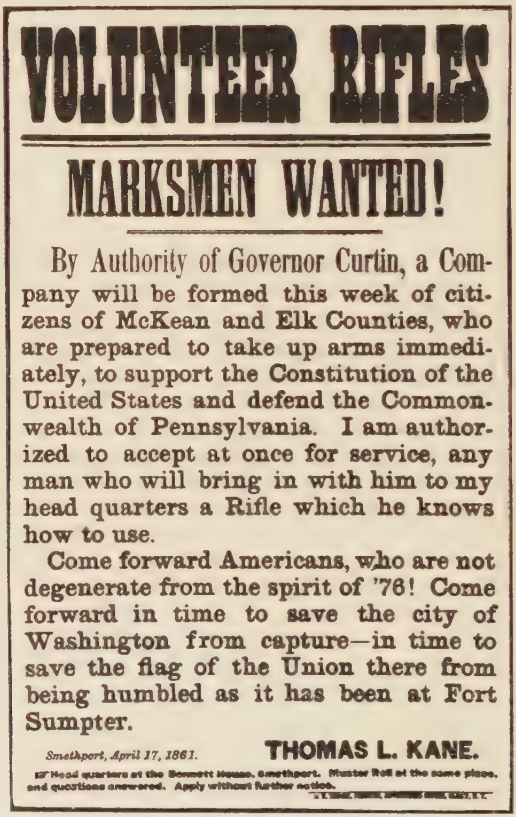
[2]See Chapter: The Big Level.

The settlements were commonly along the courses of the principal streams. They were the first highways. They were made navigable by law.[3] Early in the nineteenth century the great forests had begun to move seaward,—more truly than "Birnam wood to Dunsinane"—from many a pine-clad slope of McKean, and for years to come,—yes, for fifty years,—the Allegheny and Susquehanna and their tributaries were to be clogged by logs running wild and by rafts and booms. But at length the day was at hand when the raft was to become historic for the human freight that it bore.

On the 13th of April, 1861, General Kane having obtained authority from Governor Curtin, organized a rifle regiment which assembled on the banks of the Sinnemahoning, and took passage for Harrisburg on three rafts, upon one of which, "the flag-ship," they set up a green hickory pole, placed above it a bucktail and from this floated the flag of the Union. It soon became known as the Bucktail Regiment. It included volunteers from McKean and adjoining counties. General Kane was in communication with Judge Arthur G. Olmsted and Hon. Byron Hamlin, pursuant to which he came to Smethport, and at the close of an enthusiastic meeting in front of the court-house enlistments were received. The regiment made an unsurpassed record for Spartan bravery. McKean County also

[3]See Chapter: Navigable Highways.

contributed volunteers to the 58th, 83rd, 150th, 172nd and 211th regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to regiments of other states. The honorable record of Company C of the Sixteenth Regiment in the Spanish-American War,



VOLUNTEER RIFLES

MARKSMEN WANTED!

By Authority of Governor Curtin, a Company will be formed this week of citizens of McKean and Elk Counties, who are prepared to take up arms immediately, to support the Constitution of the United States and defend the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I am authorized to accept at once for service, any man who will bring in with him to my head quarters a Rifle which he knows how to use.

Come forward Americans, who are not degenerate from the spirit of '76! Come forward in time to save the city of Washington from capture—in time to save the flag of the Union there from being humbled as it has been at Fort Sumpter.

Smethport, April 17, 1861. THOMAS L. KANE.

☞ Head quarters at the Bennett House, Smethport. Muster Roll at the same place, and questions answered. Apply without further notice.

CALL TO ARMS!
Posted throughout the county in early April, 1861

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS L. KANE

Distinguished for bravery in the War of the Rebellion; Civil Engineer of note; founder of Kane; Proprietary of the Region; Republican State party leader; first President State Board of Public Charities. Painted by his son, Doctor Evan O'Neill Kane; an ideal portrait in uniform as Colonel of the famous Bucktail Rifle Regiment, with cap in hand plumed with the regimental bucktail. (Engraved by Bragdon)

and of the several organizations to which the county contributed soldiers and sailors in the World War, upon which its citizens will dwell with pride in the long years to come, is not now accessible for mention with historic particularity.

The incorporation and merger of railroads it is needless to mention in detail, the present control having long ago gravitated to four principal companies, the Erie, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Shawmut and the Pennsylvania, including Buffalo and Philadelphia-Clermont Branch and Philadelphia & Erie, each of which have been powerful commercial factors in the prosperity and progress of the county.

The several railroads of narrow gauge now, excepting the Kushequa, traversing as they did the hills and valleys of the oil region, were called into existence by the necessities of the petroleum industry, and played an important part in its development.

Material Resources

The early explorers noted the splendid forests of pine, but did not regard the secondary value of the hemlock and its bark, and the manufacture of hard wood into chemical products was then unknown, nor had the possibilities of shale for the making of brick been considered. They observed the exposed veins of bituminous coal at Mount Alton, Clermont and elsewhere in the southern townships, but the deposits of petroleum and natural gas were yet to be devel-

oped, as also the use of gas in the manufacture of glass.

The county has reaped its harvest from the hemlock and its bark, but found its coal veins too thin for profitable operation, in view of the extensive discoveries of competitive deposits.[1] The manufacture of glass, although continued here and there, has passed its zenith by reason of the exhaustion of the natural gas supply. The county entered vigorously upon the manufacture of chemical wood products, more factories being erected within a radius of forty miles than elsewhere in the country, and Bradford subsequently became the headquarters of the industry, since of diminishing volume. Among the pioneers of the shale brick industry George A. Berry was preëminent. In other hands it has become a highly successful and important commercial business.

[1]Act of April 28, 1857 (Pa. 557), incorported S. Sartwell, S. C. Hyde, J. C. Backus, S. B. Sartwell, G. B. Backus, Thomas Pethrick, William Keating and George Wiggins (of Schuylkill County) as the McKean Coal & Iron Company.

CHAPTER VII

Pressure of Corporate Monopoly

The discovery in 1876 of petroleum in the vicinity of Bradford in paying quantities was not only of immense portent to the inhabitants of McKean, but it was an event of national consequence.[2] It identified a source of the country's wealth hardly second to any in importance. It was, moreover, destined to give rise to questions of public policy which soon pressed angrily for solution. They grew in apparent importance with the rapid increase of oil production. The producer must sell his product. There was but one buyer, the buyer had by reason of the volume of its shipments obtained discriminatory rates of transportation which precluded competition. If there was to be but one buyer, the buyer can purchase at its own price, without regard to intrinsic value or cost of production. This situation was regarded as oppressive and intolerable, and the popular revolt spread throughout the oil region and became more and more intense as corporations multiplied, combined and coalesced into obnoxious trusts.[1] From it arose a nation-wide

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[2]See Chapter: Incidents of Petroleum Discovery.

[1]The following quotation is from the History of the Standard Oil Company by Ida Tarbell (Vol. I, p. 169): "Mr. Patterson sketched the history of the oil business since the South Improvement Company identified the Standard Oil Company with that organization, and framed the specific complaint of the oil men as follows: 'The railroad companies have combined with an organization of individuals known as the Stand-

agitation resulting in an appeal to Congress as well as to the state legislature. After a prolonged and bitter contest an Act of Assembly was passed designed to free producers of oil from the monopoly of such means of transportation. Furthermore an Anti-Trust law was enacted by Congress under the leadership of Senator John Sherman designed to establish a policy of corporate restraint and to forbid injurious trust combination. The Act, however, was like a seed that is planted and left for years to germinate. Ignored as inadequate and left dormant, it was finally vitalized by the resolute purpose of President Theodore Roosevelt. It was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States and has been repeatedly enforced under its decrees. And the Free Pipe Law of Pennsylvania has in more than a single instance admitted independent corporation to fair competition. Thus the chief industry of the county of McKean, struggling for its own freedom, has stood for a truer spirit of justice in state and nation. This new spirit is now universally recognized and the causes of public complaint have mainly disappeared.

To render such new policy consistent in administration there were subordinate evils, incident to

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ard Ring; they give to that party the sole and entire control of all the petroleum refining interest and petroleum shipping interest in the United States, and consequently place the whole producing interest entirely at their mercy. If they succeed they place the price of refined oil as high as they please. It is simply optional with them how much to give us for what we produce.'"

the petroleum industry, to be corrected. For instance, the non-resident patentee of an explosive torpedo designed to stimulate the production of oil undertook to prosecute producers for shooting under liquid any simple well-known explosive. Notwithstanding protestations of good faith on the part of producers the patentee continued to harass them by vexatious litigation until finally by concerted action they gathered a mass of evidence by which the patent was defeated and at length its term expired.

CHAPTER VIII

Taming of Natural Gas

In the year 1878 on the western edge of the Bradford oil field as then known, near to the mouth of Marilla Brook, a roaring gas well was struck whereupon C. E. Hequembourg and others became associated and obtained a charter under the Act of 1874 as the Bradford Gas Light & Heating Company to supply gas for light and fuel to the inhabitants of the City of Bradford. While individual instances of the household use of natural gas, as at Fredonia, had been known, Bradford was the first city in which it was so supplied in a systematic way. Success bred competition. The company applied for an injunction against the competitor alleging an exclusive right for the period apparently assured by the statute. Issue was joined, and Judge Acheson, of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, after hearing, held that the Act of 1874, enacted before the discovery and use of natural gas, was not intended to provide for its supply and hence the exclusive clauses of the Act were not available. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and, pending appeal, the company sold its entire system to its competitor, whereupon it was eventually transferred to the United Natural Gas Company.

It may be added that the petroleum and natural gas industry has in a large degree defined the character of the manufacturing industries of the county. Into commercial commodities it manufactures its own natural products; its petroleum into gasoline, kerosene, petrolatum, lubricants, paraffine, coke and grease; its petroleum coke into carbon brushes for electrical machinery; its timber into lumber, and its lumber into sash, doors, blinds and mantels; its wood into charcoal, alkali, oxalic acid and other chemical products; its shale into brick and tile. For such manufacture it makes its own machinery and tools; that is to say, the tools and machinery peculiarly designed for the production of oil and gas; engines and boilers, air compressors, drilling and fishing tools, wheels, tanks, pipe couplings, pumping-heads, working barrels, berite and glycerine. It has foundries of its own. There are other contemporaneous manufactures, foreign to the oil and gas industry, of no little consequence; knife and cutlery, steel sections, brushes, silk, labels, printing and binding, and withal, notwithstanding the comparative scarcity of gas fuel, the county is still an important headquarters of the bottle, window and plate glass industry. Bradford is at the foot of the mountain grade where coal from the hills and ore from the lake might advantageously be brought to the furnace. But the Board of Commerce is not stressing this advantage. It is seeking to make

Manufacturers

Bradford a city of happy people, its industries keeping pace with the needs of its people.

Improved Public Road System

By voted bond issue and private subscription the county net-work of improved roads has become highly developed under the energetic leadership of Colonel Andrew Burns, now president of the Bradford Board of Commerce. Such improved lines of transportation are not only calculated to promote commercial prosperity at the centers of population, but they also afford to agricultural interests an invigorating stimulant. The annual exhibitions of the McKean County Fair Association reflect the new vigor which the improved road system has imparted.

Products

The average altitude of the fertile valleys of the county above sea level is about fifteen hundred feet, while at the highest summit the elevation reaches 2,495 feet. The contour and altitudes of the county thus indicate grazing for cattle and sheep with its auxiliary crops of silage, oats, barley, potatoes and fruits, including apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits.

Computed from the various sources of farm income in the county of McKean, tabulated in the latest bulletin (August 1, 1925), of the State Department of Agriculture, the total value of products for the year 1924 was $1,883,720.43. This includes, however, the reported quantity of milk (2,689,872 gallons) at the average estimated price of twenty-four cents a gallon. Hay and milk in nearly equal value constituted about two-thirds of the entire income. The cost of commercial fertilizers and lime during the year amounted to $108,817.50. The total value of live stock on January 1, 1925, is reported at $948,884.20.

CHAPTER IX

Salubrity and Scenery

McKean is an important part of the Pennsylvania Highlands. It is a section of the scenic region of the famous Allegany State Park of which it is outside only by virtue of artificial boundaries. Bradford is the Park City. Its own woodland area which forms its water-shed and protects its springs, borders upon the Park. Its Interstate Parkway, constructed under the auspices of its Board of Commerce, leads to the summits of the Park. It is the Gateway City. The borough of Kane, also, at its elevation of nearly 2,300 feet, is graced with a park of rare native beauty within its borders. Pure water, ozone from the forest-clad hills, a salubrious climate and landscapes of unsurpassed quiet beauty characterize the entire county.

For years after the beginning of the settlement in the valley of the Tunungwant and its branches, the number of inhabitants, chiefly recruits at the mills, had been slowly increasing before the arrival of Daniel Kingsbury and his group of associates from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. As the proprietary of a plantation of 50,000 acres, of which the present city of Bradford was the approximate center, he became a commanding figure. He was of a forceful and dominant character and soon

Daniel Kingsbury, Founder

proved a prime factor in the development of the community and growth of the county. It is not within the purpose of this sketch to dwell upon the history of Bradford apart from that of the county. As the principal metropolis and as the manufacturing, commercial, official and residential center of the petroleum industry, it has contributed beyond calculation to the prosperity of the county. Its fortunes have fluctuated and in every advance the county has shared as also in every retreat. Serious inroads upon its population have been made by the successive discoveries of oil in new fields. From the derricks and firesides of McKean its sons have been called to the drill in twelve or more states of the American Union and to the far-flung fields of foreign lands. But they have kept their faith in old McKean, and see what they have wrought! The remnant here, ever raising the arches of welcome to their returning kinsmen and comrades, are of the same stock, an adventurous, eager, resolute, progressive people.

CONTINUATION

Having thus traced the county from its origin to a position in which it has subdivided into numerous forms of civic organization it seems fitting that they should be allowed to take up the story. In other words it is conceived that the further history of the county should be mainly told from the inside rather than from the outside, so that we can see just how, in its various moods it has been wont to express itself. Thus a churchman contributes some account of his denomination, the historical society, Pompelon Club, the Humane Society, are brought to life by their own respective participants, in many instances, perchance, by the author himself; "historic places in and around Bradford" hang out their memorials; the Quaker romance of Ceres and Tunesassa as told in veritable history is pleasingly told again in the sketch of a local artist; "incidents of the petroleum discovery" are narrated in prose and verse; how Bradford was named is forever settled; handwriting of pioneers speaks in letters and petitions; the Civil War appears in uniform and in placarded call to arms; just where the first wells were in the Bradford district and the order of their drilling is shown by a surveyor's map of 1876; and the address of Doctor Newell, a native son of McKean, grandnephew of Daniel Kingsbury, founder of the chief county metropolis, throws upon the subject the light of scientific knowledge and professional experience in which there is happily to be seen a bow of promise.

"I catch an echo from the past—I hear the future years forecast."

Chronological Events

County erected ..... Act March 26, 1804
Made subject to officers of Centre
County ..... Act March 14, 1805
Place for holding Courts fixed..... Act March 4, 1807
Made separate election district.... Act March 30, 1812
Provisionally organized with Potter
County ..... Act March 26, 1814
McKean and Potter separated..... Act March 27, 1824
Completely organized, court-house
erected and Courts opened..... September, 1826

F. H. Newell

Native Son of McKean; First Director United States Reclamation Bureau; Lecturer, Author, Geologist, Engineer

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

By Hon. Frederick Haynes Newell[1]

At Bradford, August 11, 1925, in Celebration Old Home Week and Centennial Anniversary White Settlement of Tuna Valley

Why a history? Why should we spend time and money considering the dry facts of the past? In what way are they useful to us?

These are proper questions; if we give them careful thought we find that most of our plans for to-morrow are guided by our knowledge of the past.

There is a direct benefit in a meeting of this kind and a consideration of the history of one hundred years. This taking account of stock has a real and immediate value to each of us; for example, think for a moment of the difference in the ideas which control

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[1]That the speaker of the occasion is a native son of Bradford is counted a matter of congratulation. Born in the mansion-house of his granduncle, Daniel Kingsbury, founder of Bradford, on Congress Street, since occupied by Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., as his residence, and since his death removed, the friends of Mr. Newell's youth have noted with pride his busy and distinguished career. The following concise account is from a revision of a sketch appearing in "Who's Who:"

NEWELL, FREDERICK HAYNES, engineer, civil, mining, hydraulic; former chief U. S. Reclamation Service; born Bradford, Penna.; graduate Mass. Inst. Tech., in mining engineering, 1885; post-graduate studies in petroleum geology; assistant in Ohio Geological Survey in oil fields; mining investigations in Pennsylvania and Virginia; assistant hyrdaulic engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, 1888-90; hydrographer, 1890-1902; chief engineer U. S. Reclamation Service, 1902-07; first director, 1907-14; then consulting engineer.

Mr. Newell graduated in 1885 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and after field experience in Colorado and other states was appointed on October 2, 1888, as Assistant Hydraulic

a merchant if he has the notion that the city is here only for a few months; or on the other hand is here for a century. If he is possessed with the belief that we are here for a short period he will get along with inconveniences, will order only a small stock of goods and be ready for a quick move. On the other hand, if he keeps always in the back of his head the thought that this is a growing community settled 100 years ago, that its prosperity is deeply rooted in permanent resources and that in another hundred years our descendants will throng these same streets and still use some of the structures we are now building, he will not be content with merely temporary expedients but will consider his store and its surroundings as something permanent. He will put into the building up of his trade much more energy than he possibly could if there

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Engineer of the U. S. Geological Survey, being the first aid designated under Major John W. Powell to investigate the extent to which the arid regions of the United States might be reclaimed by irrigation. He advanced steadily in the work, expanding its scope and being successively designated as Hydrographer and as Chief of the Hydrographic Branch. At the same time he actively assisted Representative Francis G. Newlands (later Senator) of Nevada, George H. Maxwell of California, President of the National Irrigation Association, and others in the preparation and public presentation of various Congressional bills, one of which by the personal efforts of President Roosevelt became the Reclamation Act when signed by the latter on June 17, 1902. Immediately after that date Mr. Newell was appointed Chief Engineer under Charles D. Walcott, then Director of the U. S. Geological Survey.

During the next few years the organization of the Reclamation Service was completed and plans outlined for extensive work in each of the western arid states, work being initiated in most of these. In 1907 when Mr. Walcott left the Geological Survey to become Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Reclamation Service was organized as a separate bureau of the Department of the Interior with Mr. Newell as Director and Arthur P. Davis as Chief Engineer. Construction was rapidly pushed until twenty-six projects, including reservoirs,

was all the time a lurking feeling that he must soon depart for other localities.

The same thing is true, even to a greater degree, with the home-builders. If the laborer, the mechanic, the clerk or the professional man is convinced that his occupation is reasonably continuous he will no longer be willing to remain as a tenant or to occupy an unattractive house. He will feel that every dollar wisely invested in more attractive surroundings will yield a steady return. He will be a "booster" for better and more permanent things. Everyone recognizes at a glance the difference in the way people act and in outward appearance of those towns and cities which have a well recognized history and where the citizens live and are guided by a real confidence in their future. A proper understanding of the history of a place and

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canals and related works were completed in whole or part, notably the Roosevelt, Shoshone, Arrowrock, Gunnison Tunnel and others, involving the investment of over $100,000,000, in 100 dams, of which ten form reservoirs of national importance also 25 miles of tunnels, 13,000 miles of irrigating canals and ditches with regulating works, bridges, steam and hydro-electric generators, transmission lines, pumps and devices connected with supplying water to 20,000 farms. Especial efforts were made to attain the highest practicable economy and efficiency in the execution of the work and to meet the need and desires of the settlers under them.

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt has written: "For fourteen years I have followed at first hand the work of Mr. Frederick H. Newell. I speak from my personal knowledge when I say that he was one of the most loyal, disinterested and efficient public servants the United States has had throughout that period. I first came in touch with him when I was Governor, when I drew on him for aid and advice in formulating the proper conservation policy for the State of New York. During the years that I was President he was one of my righthand men. It is too often the case in the United States that the men who are most prominent, who attract most attention, are inefficient or even vicious public servants, whereas the men who do the best work (I think, rather better than that done by pub-

of its natural resources forms the solid foundation upon which the plans for the future are based.

In this brief narrative, it is, of course, impracticable to go into details of names and dates; for our purpose we should have clearly in mind the larger events, those which enable us to judge, each for himself, what will be the outcome during the next ten or twenty years or even a generation. We have been here, that is, some of the older families, for upwards of a century. We are celebrating this fact not because of any special characteristic of these pioneers; they did not differ essentially from thousands of others; we do not know much more than the names of many of them; but it is because these pioneers and their successors have developed here a spirit of optimism and of progress that it is possible for us to enjoy a degree of comfort and of satisfaction exceeding that of many other parts of our great country.

It may be well to stop for a moment to describe the country as it was when the first white man saw it and mention briefly the reasons why this locality is different from others.

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lic servants of any other nation), pass almost unnoticed and without any adequate rewards. Mr. Newell belongs to that small group. He is a public servant of whom it is the bald and literal truth to say, that by his services he has made all good American citizens his debtors."

In addition to his official duties, Mr. Newell has served as Secretary of the National Geographic Society and also of the American Forestry Association. He has been an active member of many scientific societies serving on committes of the American Society of Civil Engineering, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Washington Society of Engineers (President in 1907), Washington Academy of Science (Vice-President in 1907), Western Society of Engineers, member of the U. S. Land Commissions, U. S. Inland Waterways Commission, National Boards of Fuels and Structural Materials, Illinois

Origin—To really understand our natural resources the imagination must go back for uncounted millions of years to the time when the rocks, the sandstones and the shales which now form the hills, were slowly being deposited particle by particle beneath the salt water of the ocean or of inland seas. Sometimes these waters were very deep and fine mud slowly settled to the bottom building up the beds of shale such as now are being dug and ground to make brick. Again the water was shallow and turbulent. Stones washed from higher lands were rolled about and became the white pebbles which are so conspicuous in some of the "rock cities" in our vicinity. At all times there were marine animals living in these waters, mostly the lower orders of shell fish. We can hardly drive a pick into the rocks of the hillside without digging up rock containing the impression of these shells. The sight of the imprint of these shells and the traces of seaweeds and of various plants and animals in our rocks is so common that we think nothing of it, but there is here a point of vital importance in our business; namely, as to what became of the soft fleshy part of the animals that inhabited these shells.

Society of Engineers, Engineering Council (N. Y.), American Association of Engineers (President, 1919), Reclamation Research Committee.

Member of Cosmos Club (Washington), and various Greek letter, altruistic, and scientific organizations.

Author: *Oil Well Drilling* (1888); *Agriculture by Irrigation* (1894); *Hydrography of the Arid Regions* (1891); *The Public Lands of the United States* (1895); *Irrigation in the United States* (1902); *Hawaii, Its Natural Resources* (1909); *Principles of Irrigation Engineering* (1913); *Irrigation Management* (1916); *Engineering as a Career* (1916); *Water Resources, Present and Future Uses* (1919), etc.

Awarded the Cullum gold medal by the American Geographical Society.

We know that the great deposits of coal are the result of the preservation through millions of years of the remains of the plants, gigantic ferns and related species. If these were preserved, why not other organic matter? Why not the soft tissues of the thousands of millions of tons of the shellfish? According to the present theory of geologists, this has happened: These softer parts buried in the mud have been gradually changed into the oils and gasses which now fill the spaces between the grains of what was once the seashore sands but which now we call the Bradford oil bearing sandstone. The individual grains, rounded by the ocean waves, have been cemented where they touch each other, but in the spaces between each grain, as shown by the microscope, there is ample room to store the oils and the gasses resulting from the slow decomposition of these millions of tons of marine animals.

These pebbles, sands and mud deposited in nearly horizontal layers beneath the more or less still waters of the ocean, in the course of the millions of years which have elapsed, have been gradually pushed upwards. Since the time these rocks were raised above the level of the ocean, the rain and wind has been working on them, washing off layer after layer, carrying the material away in the muddy waters; the streams gradually eroded downward through the softer rocks. These streams flowing to the north in our vicinity cut their way below the present valleys and carried to unknown distances the particles of soil worn away from the ancient land. This slow cutting down was interrupted, however, in relatively recent times as now reckoned, say only a few million years ago. At that time and for unknown thousands of years, there was a slight dif-

ference in the annual temperature of this part of the country, not very great it is true, but just enough so that the snows which fell during the winter were not completely melted in the summer. They accumulated in Canada and as they piled up, the mass of ice, several thousand feet in thickness, slowly worked itself Southward until it reached the relatively high ground where we now are.

Curiously enough the great glaciers coming slowly one after another never swept on over our country. They divided, part of the ice going toward the Southeast and part toward the Southwest. This fact has made a great difference in our industries. This accident, we may say, of millions of years ago is of great importance in our daily life. For one thing, the ice wall at the North checked the flow of our rivers and caused them to fill up their beds so that the present valley floor is several hundred feet above the ancient stream level affording wider space for cultivation of the soil and necessitating the use of long strings of drive pipe for the valley wells. More than this the glacier brought with it and deposited North, East and West of us enormous masses of sand and gravel. We have none of it and for road building and other purposes must bring these in from the glaciated regions.

Indians—As a result of all these great natural forces, we can picture the land as it was first seen by adventurous white men. They found here a hilly region covered with dense growth of white pine intermingled with hemlock and various species of hard wood. The valley lands were relatively broad and level compared with those of other parts of Western Pennsylvania and

the hilltops were flat. The whole country formed an excellent hunting ground for the Indians, there was plenty of food and shelter for game; even up to within the memory of many of us here, deer, bear, wolves, wildcats and foxes were not at all uncommon. In my very early boyhood here I saw about as many Indians as white men and caught glimpses of deer and bear coming down from the hills comparable in number with the cattle or dogs of the early settlers.

The Indians tribes who occupied this part of the State were divided into many groups, but at the time of the coming of the white men had organized into a confederacy, known as the Six Nations. Their idea of ownership was limited almost wholly by what we call personal property. The tribes disputed with each other the rights to hunt or fish. The conception of occupation and permanent ownership of a piece of ground was wholly foreign to them. They could not conceive of the possibility or necessity of exclusive ownership as they moved their habitations from place to place according to the seasons or the prevalance of game. They were about as willing to sell a piece of ground of unlimited extent as you would be to sell a piece of blue sky and with about as good a claim of ownership or ability to deliver possession. If any white man was so foolish as to give them beads, an axe or rifle for some land over which they had been hunting or roving they were usually perfectly willing to receive the gift and let him keep possession if he could.

Pennamite War—The first attempts at survey and settlement of our immediate locality grew out of the efforts of the Susquehanna-Connecticut Land Company to establish a title. Their surveyors penetrated

as far West as Tuna Creek and their maps show the outline of a township known as LORANA, created in 1796, extending from the New York State line South up Tuna Valley and including most of Foster and Bradford townships. This was granted by John Franklin and his associates to Joshua Downer, Ezekiel Hyde and Samuel Ensign as recorded as Liber F, p. 112 of the Records of Susquehanna County. (See biography of Arthur George Olmsted, by Rufus Barrett Stone, Phila., 1919, p. 47.)

To understand the reason for these surveys we must recall a bit of early history relating to the long and bitterly fought contest between people of the State of Connecticut and those of Pennsylvania regarding the political control and ownership of the broad stretch of lands now included in the Northern counties of Pennsylvania between parallel 41 and 42. It seems that in the free and easy way in which lands in the new world were given away by the English Crown, patents were issued by King Charles II in 1675 to the proprietors of Western New Jersey, later known as Pennsylvania, covering lands as far North as the 42nd parallel or the present New York State line. Six years later, April 2, 1681, the King made a grant to the Connecticut Colony extending from Delaware River Westerly to the South Sea and North of the 41st parallel; that is literally across the continent of North America. It was then assumed that the continent, Westward from Delaware River, was not much wider than it is in Central America and that in giving away the land it might as well be described as extending to the South Sea, now known as the Pacific Ocean.

The Connecticut Colony, proceeding on the assump-

tion that it had the jurisdiction over these lands and owned them, granted or sold portions to various pioneers who proceeded Westward crossing the narrow part of New York and going beyond the Hudson and Delaware rivers to the attractive Wyoming Valley traversed by the Susquehanna. They established homes in the midst of the Indian tribes and cultivated their fertile farms. Before long the people from the vicinity of Philadelphia attempted to establish their claim to these lands. Clashes of authority took place resulting in what is known as the Pennamite Wars between the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company and its supporters on the one side and the government of the Pennsylvania Colony on the other. Conditions were aggravated by the Indian Wars; the stories of the hardships; the sufferings and massacre of the people of Wyoming Valley has formed one of the dark periods of American colonial history. Our immediate interest perhaps lies in the fact that the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company continued to push Westward from the Wyoming Valley and finally extended surveys and laid out townships in our vicinity.

The long drawn out contest, culminating in the Pennamite War, was finally settled by what is known as the Trenton Decree of 1782 (see address of F. W. Gnichtel before the Trenton Historical Society, November 18, 1920, Library of Congress, F157B7G5).

Land Sales—Two years later, in 1784, the State of Pennsylvania purchased from the Six Nations the area comprising the Northwestern Counties being the residue of the Indian lands within the limits of Pennsylvania. Many of you landowners may have noticed that your chain of title runs back to this purchase made in

accordance with the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, dated October 23, 1784, and signed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras. The State, desirous of settling these lands, laid them out in tracts of about 1,000 acres and put them up for sale by lottery. The price at first was $80.00 per hundred acres, but as sales were not readily made at this rate the price was gradually dropped to $13.50 per hundred acres.

The authority to survey each of these thousand-acre tracts was conveyed by what was known as a Warrant, each of these having a different number so that in time the tract of land itself came to be known as Warrant number so and so. The land upon which the greater part of Bradford City is located is known as Warrant or Patent No. 3906, No. 4009 being to the North and No. 3498 to the East.

In addition to having a number there was an early custom of giving each of these Warrants a name and these names are somewhat suggestive of those given to the Pullman railroad cars, being more or less fanciful or of classical origin, showing the interest of the early owners in matters of that kind.

The first purchaser from the State was William Bingham of Philadelphia, one of the wealthiest and best known men of the State. He bought 134 Patents under date of December 23, 1794, in the then Lycoming County, adjacent to New York State and on the Allegany River, where it first leaves Pennsylvania. His estate conveyed most of these lands to the United States Land Co., Incorporated, July 1, 1836, which in turn sold its land in 1851 to Daniel Kingsbury of Boston, Massachusetts.

Bingham and his associates were greatly concerned to have settlers on these lands not merely that they might sell portions and benefit by the increase in value, but also that they might shut out adverse claims by the Connecticut people. Apparently they advertised widely and made inducements to come to people in various parts of the country. Among the first comers were a small group from Southern Vermont, among whom and possibly the leader was John F. Melvin from Melvin's Mills in Bradford Township, New Hampshire. The researches of our townsman, Hon. R. B. Stone, have shown that the first mention of the name of Bradford on the county records is the petition in Melvin's writing (the well-rounded Spencerian style) dated June 19, 1827, asking that the County Commissioners authorize the organization of the township.

Bradford—Various explanations have been given to the origin of the name Bradford. It is a name which has been applied to many settlements. There are at least 17 post office of this name in the United States. There is also in our State Bradford County, which may have been named after the Pennsylvania William Bradford, the first printer in the State, one of the prominent men in Colonial history, and while our town may have been named for the same, yet the connection with the Melvin petition seems to point to Bradford Township, Merrimac County, New Hampshire, in the Connecticut Valley, the home of the early settlers. This, in turn, leads back to William Bradford, Governor of the Plymouth Colony.

The name of our valley, the Tununguant, commonly called Tuna, is obviously of Indian origin, and was adopted by the first settlers. Its meaning has been

variously explained, the first part of the word Tunun meaning "big" and the termination Guant signifiying either "frog" or "mouth." The creek being that of the Big Frog or Big Mouth, characteristic of its appearance where it emptied into the Allegany River.

McKean County, cut off from Lycoming County, was organized in 1804 and named from the very active public-spirited Governor Thomas McKean, whose energy contributed much toward the settlement of the Northwestern part of the State. He is a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Congress in 1765 and 1774-84, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and later Governor 1799-1808; one of the ablest and most determined of the patriots; died in Philadelphia in 1817. Lycoming previously had been formed in 1795 from Northumberland County and this in 1772 from Northampton, taken in 1752 from the first or original County of Bucks, created in 1682.

Lumber—It is to be noted that the first settlers in Bradford Township, seeking cheap tillable lands, timber and opportunities for trade with the Indians, came by way of the Allegany Valley, this being the natural mode of approach; in fact, until very recent times, it has been quite difficult to get in or out of Tuna Valley by wagon road from other directions because of the steep slopes of the surrounding hills. These early settlers traveling slowly by ox teams, literally cut their way through the forest. Their intercourse with outsiders was facilitated by the use of boats on the Allegany and its branches. For many years it was the practice to make up rafts of timbers and boards, pinning these together with huge wooden spikes and floating them down to Pittsburgh, or even far down the

Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The smaller rafts were joined together as the rivers widened until the surface of the rafts was apparently acres in extent. On these rafts were built small bunk houses for shelter. Arriving at their destination the rafts were taken apart, the lumber sorted and sold and the raftsmen walked back along the river to their homes.

The first houses were rude shelters of hewed logs; tradition has that the first frame house in Bradford was located on the site of the Berry Block. A plan of the town was drawn in 1836 (see Leeson, p. 164). In a short time, however, mill machinery was brought in and water wheels installed along the creeks. The best known of these mills was that at the head of Main Street, where the St. James Hotel now stands. The reason why Main Street does not continue directly Westward is that "Uncle Daniel" (Kingsbury) would not permit it to be laid out across his millpond. The sharp curve in the creek at this point is due to the fact that it was diverted around the old pond.

The mills of those days before the invention of the circular saw were rather easy going affairs. The great pine logs (for no one thought of touching anything under 36 inches in diameter) were hauled or rolled into the creeks, floated down on the spring floods into the mill ponds, pulled out usually by oxen and rolled on a traveling platform which brought them slowly to a huge straight bladed saw, jogging up and down, driven by a water wheel. When once in position and the saw set in motion, the sawyer had nothing to do but to sit back until the slowly moving log had been carried for its full length against the saw and the slab or board

had dropped off. Then the carriage was pushed back and the operation repeated.

Shingles were made by hand and brought down from the woods to the mill yards, made into bundles and floated down the river on the lumber rafts or hauled by ox team to centers of population. For 50 years or more lumbering was the principal business in and about Bradford, a little farming being carried on, just enough for local needs, as there were no markets available. There was from time to time some little local excitement about mining and a few thin beds of coal were opened up, the first being near Instanter in 1816.

The first small group of houses in Bradford Township was named Littletown, as it was the home or headquarters of Colonel Little, for many years the agent of the United States Land Company. Later with ambitions for larger growth and with a belief that a more pretentious designation might be helpful the name of the township, Bradford, was adopted as that of the village.

The growth of Bradford was steady and continuous. The first houses replacing the earlier log cabins were comfortable, well designed, neatly painted, characterized by the broad cornices and substantial appearance of many of the older houses to be seen throughout the prosperous part of New York State. Sixty years ago Main Street was shaded on both sides by double rows of maples extending from the mill pond at the head of the street to the Erie Railroad station. It was lined with comfortable houses, most one story, set back from the street and with a few stores. It was a quiet, permanent town, the center of lumber and tannery business, inhabited by fairly well-to-do people, the principal

event being the arrival of the daily train and the main subject of conversation the possibility of finding more valuable beds of coal or of making from this coal the so-called coal-oil, or better still of discovering such oil in the rocks under the valley floor as had been done near Oil City. About 1857 apparatus for making coal-oil was set up on Main Street in Bradford about opposite the Riddle House. (Leeson, p. 61).

Oil—Interest finally culminated in the attempts made in 1861 to drill a well near the West edge of town. This went down only 200 feet when courage and money (Leeson, p. 62) gave out. Then in 1865-66 a better financed attempt was made and a hole was drilled to a depth of 875 feet but with small encouragement. It is to be noted that this first deep well stopped within 175 of the oil bearing sand rock, or "third sand" as it is locally called. A small amount of oil of high grade, found probably in what we now know as the "second sand," stimulated further efforts. Various companies were formed and finally in 1871 on the Foster farm, two miles northeast of Bradford, oil at a depth of 1110 feet was found; the well producing ten barrels a day. This encouraged other efforts and during the next few years several wells were drilled so that by the end of 1875 there are reported to have been 17 wells in the Bradford field with a total production from the years 1868 to 1875 of 36,000 barrels from the entire group. In this year Lewis Emery, Jr., came into the field together with a number of other energetic oil men.

The nearly uniform success of these wells, when drilled to a depth of about 1200 feet beneath the valley bottom, attracted the attention of investors from all parts of the world. Drilling was continued as briskly

as men and material could be procured and by 1881 the maximum production of 23,000,000 barrels a year had been reached. From this time the production gradually declined and about 1890 it was generally believed that the field was exhausted. Many people left for other parts and for newer oil fields, although it was generally believed that there would never be another producing area at all comparable. One of the greatest experts of the time declared that there was absolutely no likelihood of another similar oil discovery. (See History of the Counties of McKean, Elk, Cameron and Potter by Professor M. A. Leeson, Chicago, 1890.)

We do know that instead of the oil bearing rocks being exhausted the early wells had merely taken out ten or twelve per cent. of the oil, this being the portion forced out by the expansion of the gas held in liquid form between the grains of sand. However, many of the best productive properties were abandoned or sold for a mere trifle as the price of oil had dropped to a point that they were no longer valuable. Remember that this was before the time of gasoline motors and that the principal value of the crude oil was for kerosene, the market for which was practically flooded.

It was found that many of the abandoned wells continued to show signs of oil and that the fresh water which had entered some of these wells through leaky casing or from ground water were apparently affecting other wells. Alarm was taken at this and a State law passed requiring the plugging of old wells to keep the fresh water from the oil sand.

It was gradually discovered that in many instances the flooding of one or more wells with fresh water caused an increase in the production of other wells

150 to 200 feet or more away, the effect not being noticeable usually until the water had been on the sand rock for a year or two. From this it was argued that it might be possible to obtain more oil by systematic flooding. This has been undertaken in various parts of the field with the result that the total production has been steadily maintained and has not declined notably for several years.

Finally, a few inquisitive persons have taken it upon themselves to try to learn more about the oil bearing sand rock, its capacity to hold and deliver oil and to obtain some facts as to whether these flooded out portions of the oil fields still contained any considerable amount of oil. Drillings have been made by a diamond bit by which a continuous core of sand rock has been obtained for examination. It has been found that the porosity of these rocks is usually from 10 to 20 per cent.; that when it is as high as 12 per cent. or more oil can be had and that relatively large wells are found in rock with a porosity of 18 to 20 per cent.; also that even in the so-called flooded out sand there remain from 60 to 70 per cent. of the original quantity of oil. In other words, in the 100,000 acres of oil bearing sand rock making up the Bradford field, there may still be a billion or more barrels of oil and that under present methods we will be busy for generations getting this out. Possibly a century from now, our great-great-grandchildren will still be actively at work with new and as yet unthought of methods.

Just now in our search for improved methods we are trying to find out how it is that the oil is held in the rock, why it does not flow out more freely and what methods can be used to cause the oil to let go of the

sand grains. We have learned that fresh water will induce the oil to leave the rock but after a few days' exposure the fresh water becomes contaminated. It dissolves perhaps 2/10 of 1 per cent. of the oil and thus contaminated it no longer breaks up the affinity or close adherence between the particles of oil and those of the sand rock.

The problem is complicated by the fact that each grain of sand has one or two infinitesimal thin coats which separate the pure silica of the sand from the oil and that substances which might cause the silica to let go of the oil are not effective because of the existence of these coatings.

Laboratory experiments have indicated that a solution of washing soda or sodium carbonate is better than fresh water and does not become contaminated as rapidly. Further research is needed and also long continued field tests, but we may look forward with reasonable assurance to the fact that although the oil bearing rocks yield up their treasure slowly, yet there is possibility of an indefinite continuance.

Forest Destruction—The great forests of white pine rapidly disappeared about the time of the discovery of oil. The hemlock, then left in the country, was at first esteemed of little value, but when pine no longer could be had attention was given to the hemlock. For many years the bark alone had value and many good logs were left to rot in the woods after the bark had been stripped from them. Then with increasing demand for building material throughout the East, the hemlock was cut clean, leaving only the hard woods which also for a time were thought to be practically worthless. By the

time of the great World War, came the spread of chemical industry, great areas of wooded land were cut clean, every tree big or little being taken for the manufacture of creosote, wood alchohol or other chemicals. The destruction was complete and ruthless, not even seed trees being left on many hillsides. Nevertheless, in this favorable climate nature set to work rapidly to reclothe the slopes and the scars are not as visible as they were a few years ago.

Slowly the lesson is being learned that lumber, wood working and chemical industries can be built up on a permanent basis and without complete destruction of the forest growth. This has been the life work of Governor Gifford Pinchot and his associates. He, as Forester of the United States, and later as State Forester, has urged year after year the adoption of a business-like policy, one which will permit these natural resources to be used in such a way as not to destroy them but on the contrary to permit a continual growth of the business and the maintenance of a permanent industry.

In what has already been said the attempt has been made to show that here is a country of good climate, great natural beauties, of large resources in lumber, clay and petroleum; that it has sustained in comfort, a steadily growing population; that in spite of the rise and decline of the oil boom, there has been a steady growth of the city in comfort and general prosperity; that although we have been lavish or even wastefully extravagant in destroying the forests and extracting the oil from the ground, yet it is possible by studying the lessons of the past, by practicing a better conservation and use of the forest growth, by encouraging agricul-

ture, particularly dairying, and by proceeding systematically to get more oil out of the ground, we may look forward to a continuous enlargement of our local industries and, more than this, to the maintenance of comfortable homes for a contented and prosperous population.

HISTORIC PLACES IN AND ABOUT BRADFORD

Compiled by the Vice-President of the McKean County Historical Society

Preparatory to the Old Home Week celebration of 1912 the McKean County Historical Society caused the most noteworthy places to be marked with explanatory tablets:

First Well—Drilled for oil in 1861. Board nailed to derrick with this inscription: "Oil, Hell or China." Found neither oil nor China. Abandoned at 800 feet. Location: About opposite and north of No. 130 West Corydon Street.

Second (Barnsdall) Well—Drilled in 1862 by spring-pole. Owners: William Barnsdall, P. L. Webster, Col. J. K. Haffey, C. C. Melvin, Enos Parsons and others. Abandoned at 875 feet. Location: About No. 88 West Corydon Street.

First Producing Oil Well—In the Bradford City District. Drilled in *1875* by Jackson, Walker and Urquhart. Location: Just east of Dresser residence on Jackson Avenue.

First Dwelling—A log-house built by Dr. W. M. Bennett in *1827*, occupied by Col. L. C. Little, agent of United States Land Company, owners of 160,000 acres, purchased at 6¼ cents per acre. Location: About No. 21 Boylston Street. Apple tree planted by him now standing, just west of Bethesda Home.

First City Hall—In *1879* this building stood on the northeast corner of Pine and Boylston streets. Coun-

cil Chambers on first floor. Lane, president of Select and Book, president of Common, had offices in it and Book's Clerk Miller was City Clerk. Location: The same building which is now the south part of the residence of Mrs. Margaret Lane, No. 9 Boylston Street.

Old Red Store—Built in 1853 by John F. Melvin and A. K. Johnson for Daniel Kingsbury's offices and place of business. (He had purchased of United States Land Company 50,000 acres). It was painted with an admixture of native red clay (shale). It was also the *First Post Office*. A. K. Johnson postmaster under Buchanan, A. W. Newell under Lincoln. It was also the banking house of Daniel Kingsbury.

First School House—A log-house built in 1835. Location: Dr. E. A. Van Scoy's residence, southwest corner of Corydon Street and South Avenue.

First Bank—McKean County Bank. Location: The same building is now No. 10 Congress Street, just south of the Williamson restaurant.

First Planing Mill—Built and operated by A. W. Newell, between 1860 and 1870. Location: Shop of Oil Well Supply Company on Mechanic Street, being in part the same building.

Association of Producers—Organized June 11, 1884, with H. L. Taylor, President; David Kirk and W. J. Young, Vice-Presidents. A meeting was held August 21, 1884, when the Secretary read the report on the shut-down prepared by the Executive Committee and with it the agreement signed by 861 individual owners of wells or representatives of firms. It was considered that the total number of wells in the Bradford district connected with the National Transit and the

Tidewater lines was 13,328. Location: Tidewater Building, formerly Pompelon Hall, southwest corner of Chautauqua Place and Mechanic Street (erected by R. B. Stone, the first brick business structure in the city).

The Producers' Protective Association—Organized in 1887. On the 3rd day of September, 1889, it elected the following officers: T. W. Phillips, New Castle, President; James R. Goldsborough of Bradford, Secretary, and R. J. Straight of Bradford, Treasurer. (No building of its own in Bradford).

Second Oil Exchange—The Bradford Oil Exchange was organized at a meeting in Newell's Hall March 19, 1878. C. L. Wheeler presiding, A. J. Stephenson Secretary. J. M. Fuller, L. Emery, Jr., C. L. Wheeler, G. H. VanVleck and F. E. Boden, Executive and Building Committee, and A. F. Kent, Treasurer. Stock to the amount of thirty thousand dollars was at once subscribed and the old Johnson homestead on Main Street purchased for ten thousand dollars. The building contract was awarded to Henry Shenk of Erie, who commenced work June 15, 1878, and completed in February, 1879; total cost, including lot, being $44,000. Charles L. Wheeler was the first President. The bull ring is stored in the basement. At the high water mark transactions around it exceeded a millon dollars a day. Location: Same building in which First National Bank (now McKean County Trust Company) is situated.

First Masonic Temple—Also *Bradford Academy, Meeting House,* for religious, social and political occasions; post office in Newell's Hall summer of 1876; letters displayed on round card-rack behind glass front so that rack could be turned by patrons to delivery

opening: Help yourself! Bradford Oil Exchange was organized here March 19, 1878. Location: Same building at No. 63 Main Street in which Crowell's[1] store is now (1912) situated.

Green's Hotel—It stood here—a favorite hotel of oil men in the early days. Location: W. C. T. U. Temple, southeast corner of Corydon and Congress streets.

Humphrey House—Afterwards site of first City Building; destroyed by fire. Location: Carnegie Public Library.

Producers' Petroleum Exchange—Incorporated December, 1882. Organization meeting in 1883 held in Armory Hall (now Ideal Garage), Corydon Street, with 500 members, each of whom had subscribed for a hundred dollar share. In June, 1883, a site was obtained and on January 2, 1884, a building completed and opened. David Kirk, President, delivering an address. This was the site of the *First Hotel* kept by Sabinas Walker, succeeded by David DeGolier in 1851 (a station on the "Underground Railway"). Location: Southwest corner of Public Square, now known as the Odd Fellows' Building.

First Newspaper—Bradford Miner, 1858. Col Crane, Editor. Location: Residence of T. J. Fennerty, No. 22 West Washington Street. Financed by Kingsbury.

Bradford House—A little east in this block stood the United States Land Company Building, erected in 1838. In 1880 in this block were the offices of the American Oil Company, George V. Forman, James Amm and others. Location: Northeast corner of Main and Mechanic streets.

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[1]Later Penney & Co.

First Post Office in limits of present City of Bradford, then in *1841* called Kendall Creek, named after Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, the master spirit of Jackson's Administration. Postmaster, Nathaniel Edson first, John F. Melvin second. Office removed to Fuller House, corner of North Kendall and East Main, then to the Old Red Store. Location: Near and a little west of the residence of Milton F. Melvin, No. 522 East Main Street.

Second Post Office in present city, kept in Fuller House, famous hotel standing here from 1845 to 1879. John F. Melvin, postmaster. The first settlement was from the East End to State Line. When Bradford Township was organized upon petition dated June 19, 1827, headed by Melvin and signed by 15 of these settlers, the agency of the United States Land Company had not been established, and no one was then living within the present city limits. Location: Northwest corner of East Main Street and North Kendal Avenue.

Power Hall—This was the office of S. G. Bayne,[1] then selling agent of oil well machinery, now president of Seaboard National Bank of New York City. Location: No. 53 Main Street, formerly Whitestone Building.

Tuna Valley Bank—This building was occupied as the banking house of Whitney & Wheeler from 1875 to 1884. Location: The same building in which Bryman & Orange have a newsroom at the northwest corner of Main and Mechanic streets.

First Oil Exchange—Tuna Valley Oil Exchange, organized in *1877.* A. I. Wilcox President, Col. D.

[1]Deceased.

Gardner Vice-President, C. Everson Secretary. Succeeded by Bradford Oil Exchange. Location: Same building occupied (in 1912) by the Emery offices.

"Mount Equity"—In his will Governor McKean devised to his grandson, Samuel M. McKean, the tract purchased by him from John Bull as *"My plantation of three hundred acres, Mt. Equity."* John Bull acquired title by one of the earliest warrants from the Commonwealth numbered 115, and issued on the 17th day of May, 1785, nine years before the county of McKean was formed. In 1806 (August 30) he and his wife conveyed "299 acres, 100 perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c.," to Thomas McKean for $448.50. The description set forth in the deed is as follows:

> "A certain tract of land situate in the late purchase now McKean county, by marks and boundaries in the same patent particularly described. Beginning at a sugar tree thence by land of Arthur Bryan west three hundred and twenty-six perches to a sugar tree, south one hundred and fifty-four perches to a beech, east three hundred and thirty-four perches to a post and north three degrees west one hundred and fifty-four perches to the beginning."

This tract is still known as the Bull tract and is situated in Annin Township, just east of the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The deed is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of McKean County in *Deed Book A at page 4.* Prior to the celebration in 1904 of the centennial anniversary of the formation of the county the McKean County Historical Society caused a boulder to be hauled from the tract and set up in cement on the southeast corner of the Public Square, bearing an inscribed metal tablet. The inscribed tablet was a gift from Mr. Harry E. Gaffney.

THIRD COURT HOUSE.

Dedication of the Third Court House at Smethport, September 12, 1881

At 2.00 o'clock P. M. a large audience composed of both ladies and gentlemen having assembled, in accordance with the previously announced program, Commissioner N. W. Abbey named Hon. B. D. Hamlin as chairman of the meeting. Commissioner W. J. Colegrove then read the list of Vice-Presidents, as follows: Joseph Hodges, B. C. Havens, James Broder, Loyal Ward, William R. King, Thomas Conover, John Duke, Ebenezer Borden, W. L. Chrisman, A. W. Buchanan, Jabez F. Gallup, James A. Anderson, A. H. Cory, Philo Ackley, A. M. Benton, James Hoop, A. R. Brewer, Arthur Prentiss, Adam Martin, W. Y. McCoy and O. D. Coleman.

The chairman, Mr. Hamlin, then took his seat on the bench, Vice-President W. Y. McCoy and Philo Ackley occupying seats on either side of him.

The chair appointed Hon. Lucius Rogers and John R. Chadwick Secretaries of the meeting.

The ceremonies were then opened with prayer by Rev. W. B. Wagoner.

The principal address was delivered by Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, of Smethport, the presiding officer. Although born at Sheshequin, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hamlin's parents were from Litchfield County, Connecticut. He had been for many years a leader at the bar in this and neighboring counties. He had been the invaluable adviser of the

Eminent Lawyer; President of the Senate of Pennsylvania at an important political juncture; Representative and successor of the Keating Estate in the proprietorship of wild lands

several important movements for regional development in the county of McKean; of Keating & Co., respecting the colony at Ceres, and appurtenant landed interests; of Daniel Kingsbury, concerning the settlement in the Tuna Valley; and of General Thomas L. Kane in relation to the founding of Kane, the settlement of the Big Level and the development of railroad and highway systems essential thereto.

Mr. Hamlin died at his home in Smethport eighty-three years of age. At the next session of the Courts appropriate proceedings were observed. Among the addresses by members of the bar the following is reprinted from the published Memorial:

Your Honor and Gentlemen of the Bar:

The silent pauses on this occasion can be broken only with words of admiration and tender regard. I shall never cease to recall with pleasure the half-hour that I spent at the bedside of Mr. Hamlin about a year ago. He once wrote me a letter which I shall especially treasure. It was a comment upon something which I had written for publication upon a subject unrelated to the law, and in respect to which he appeared to share with me unusual views.

No one can realize more fully than I have done during the past thirty years that the office of Byron D. Hamlin was our professional home. I do not remember that I ever went to its door and found it locked. His library and his kindly suggestions were always at our command, and I speak especially for those who came to this Bar during the first five years of the oil industry, coming as we did from some familiarity with the rules and procedure, if not the codes, of other states.

In the memorial which has been read there is a bare reference to the public service of Mr. Hamlin. It was not for lack of fidelity to his constituents, nor of the importance, and I may say the conspicuous character, of his services, that he has not been known among us during the past fifty years as Senator Hamlin, but rather to that innate modesty which hid, as it were, from his fellow-citizens of this later date the particulars of his public record. Now, at last, lest the opportunity pass beyond recall, it is fitting to turn the pages which hold the account of his public life. He went to the Senate of Pennsylvania in the year 1850 and left it in 1854. His was the largest district in the State. Including the counties of Tioga, McKean, Potter, Clearfield, Forest, Cameron and Elk, it embraced an area exceeding

that of the State of Connecticut and larger than the States of Delaware and Rhode Island combined.

Entering the Senate without previous legislative experience, he met there statesmen of tried ability and of distinction in the history of the Commonwealth, and yet as we turn the leaves of the Senate Journal of 1853, few names, if any, appear oftener on this page and that, in connection with current legislation, than that of Byron D. Hamlin. So strongly were his character and qualities impressed upon his colleagues that before the close of his senatorial term he was regarded as the foremost member of that body. He was elected to preside over it. At this time in the history of the Commonwealth, the office of Lieutenant Governor did not exist, and the Governor's immediate successor was the president of the Senate. Governor Bigler lay sick and his recovery was in doubt. Thus a single life, hanging by a thread for successive weeks, separated Senator Hamlin from the highest office in the State. If the contingency had not been averted, what new direction might have been given to public affairs can only be conjectured. A recent instance of such succession to the presidency of the United States is enough to denote its possible importance. If Senator Hamlin had become Governor, we can be as sure of the high character of his administration as if it had actually transpired. The annals of our county afford no example approaching more closely than his to the best ideals in public and in private life.

Mr. Hamlin's Address

Fellow Citizens: At this, the opening for public use of the third Court House erected in McKean County, I have been requested by the County Commissioners to present some statistics pertinent to the occasion. I am aware that this is a dry duty, and the principal merit I will be entitled to claim in the performance of it will be brevity. The lands of this county are known as the "Last Purchase." By sundry grants, treaties and enactments, the titles to the domain of the earlier settlers and the larger part of the Commonwealth had been vested in proprietaries, donees and warrantees. There remained to the use of the red man the territory comprised in this and a few of the counties adjacent to it. By a treaty made at Fort Stanwix

in October, 1784 (now ninety-seven years ago), the Indian title was extinguished, and these lands became the property of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Under an act of Assembly passed the next year (1785), the lands were put in the market under a system denominated a "lottery." The theory then entertained by the Solons of the State was that there would be great competition among the different purchasers, and their right to buy should be fixed by chance, in order to be fair, and not give those who had much money an advantage over others who had less money. Accordingly applications were received for so-called "lottery warrants" and from 1785 to 1788 there seems to have been thus appropriated in McKean County about fifteen tracts. These are located on the Allegany River, and lie between Port Allegany and the line of the State of New York, and they can readily be distinguished by their irregular form and the low numbers applied to them. Finding the scramble to purchase was less than they had anticipated, the Legislature in 1788 modified the act of 1785, and fixed the price at £30 per 100 acres, which was about eighty cents per acre. Very few sales occurring under this act, the price was reduced in 1792 to £5 per 100 acres, or 13⅓ cents per acre. Under this act rapid appropriations were made, and within a few years warrants were issued for nearly the entire body of land comprised within the last purchase. Two purchasers took the larger part of that portion situated in McKean County, and much of the land in the counties adjacent. These were William Bingham and the Holland Land Company. The estate of the former still holds a very considerable quantity.

The aim and ambition of the early proprietaries was to turn the stately trees into ashes, and to raise products for human sustenance where they stood. It will be conceded in the light of history they succeeded better in the former endeavor than in the latter.

The earliest permanent settlement made in McKean County was commenced under the auspices of John Keating & Co., at Ceres, in the year 1799. The name adopted for the settlement was doubtless inspired in hope the goddess of grain would smile on the undertaking.

McKean was set off from Lycoming, and organized into a separate county by Act of 26th of March, 1804. The same act provided for fixing a place for holding the courts of justice, and restricted the choice of location to a site not greater than seven miles from the geographical center of the county, and the Act of 4th of March, 1807, located this site at the town of Smeth's Port. The survey and location for the town seem to have been made by a party who started from Ceres, where they resided, the 24th of August, 1807. Their record shows they reached home the 20th of September. Here matters appear to have rested for awhile, for we find that by Act of 1st of April, 1822, the Commissioners were empowered to clear off all timber and brush not exceeding thirty acres on the site selected as the seat of justice.

The square of land on which this Court House is built, together with the other squares which had been laid out in Smethport and allotted alternately were donated by John Keating & Co. to McKean County, and were conveyed by a deed dated the 3d of June, 1808.

The first Court House was erected in 1825-26. It was built of brick, having a center building and two wings. The first floor of the main building contained two rooms for the Sheriff's residence and two cells for prisoners; one for impecunious debtors and it he denominated "the dungeon," in which persons charged with crime waited for their trial or served out their sentence. The second story contained the court room, and the wings were used respectively for the offices of the County Commissioners, Prothonotary, etc.

This building was torn down in 1850 and a new Court House completed on the site of it in 1851. The former building contained no vault or fire security of any kind, but the then new Court House had built in it, some years after its erection, a small, dark and damp brick vault, which served the purpose for the time. This, the second Court House, gave way to the changed circumstances which have occurred within the memory of the youngest who are here present.

The first court held in McKean County commenced its session the fourth Monday of September, 1826, Judge Herrick presided. There had been, necessarily, no lawyers admitted to practice in this county. It seems by the record the spell was broken by Ellis Lewis, who moved the admission of William Garretson, Peter A. Adams and of himself, residents of Tioga County; Simon Kinney, of Bradford County, and Anson V. Parsons, of Lycoming County. This being done, so far as the minutes of the court show, the business was concluded and it is to be presumed the court adjourned. It would seem that then, as now, lawyers sometimes traveled long distances with small business returns. None of the lawyers who were here

at the first term remained, but each sought for other and more promising fields.

At the following term, held in December, Anson V. Parsons was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and Orlo J. Hamlin and John W. Howe were admitted as members of the bar. Mr. Howe remained for years and Mr. Hamlin until his death, which occurred in 1880.

An examination of the census reports and court records show that the business of the pioneer lawyers could not have been lucrative, the population of the whole county being less than 1,000, and cases docketed averaging about one dozen to the term. At the December Term, 1826, there seems to have been twelve suits commenced, four of which were for stealing timber and two for slander; so that, bad as we are in this generation, our territorial ancestors were not above the suspicion of committing wrong.

None but the oldest of those who hear me can realize the fatiguing labor, privations and sacrifices which were incident to the settlement of this portion of Pennsylvania. The President Judge of the first court lived in Bradford County, four weary days' distance by horseback and portmanteau. Judge Lewis and the other members of the bar who came from Wellsboro had three days', and Judge Parsons, who came from Williamsport, consumed nearly a week, by a wilderness path and crossing unbridged streams. Clients had small cases and less money. The love of the profession must have been the lawyer's incentive—else his disappointment was great.

It is my fortune to have known all the judges who have sat on the bench and every resident member of the bar who has practiced in the courts of this county,

except John W. Howe, though I was a young boy during the terms of Judges Herrick and Eldred. For President Judges we have had Edward Herrick, Nathaniel B. Eldred, Alexander McCalmont, Horace Williston, Robert G. White and Henry W. Williams; and as Assistant Law Judges Henry W. Williams and Stephen F. Wilson. All of these have passed away except the last two named, who are still with us honoring their high vocations.

The Associate Judges have been Joseph Otto, Joel Bishop, Nathaniel White, William P. Wilcox, John Holmes, Nelson Richmond, Solomon Sartwell, Aaron S. Arnold, Joseph Morse, Sylvanus Holmes, Orin L. Stanton, Richard Chadwick, Jedediah Darling, Nelson Peabody, A. N. Taylor, A. T. Barden, Loyal Ward, William S. Brownell and Francis N. Burnham. Of the whole number I cannot recall the name of any one who is known to have disgraced the judicial ermine.

This Court House is a striking evidence of the changed condition of the needs and ability of our old county. While we, whose lives have been spent here, have always hoped and encouraged ourselves and each other to believe nature had provided for us in some mysterious manner the elements of material prosperity, we yet are led to marvel at what we behold. Six years ago the county had a population of less than 10,000; now it contains fully 45,000. The Court House built in 1850, which was torn down to give place to this, cost $16,000. To pay for it cost fifteen years of time and much labor and privation on the part of those who were required to contribute by taxation. This house cost $80,000, all of which will be paid within five years from the time the first blow was struck, and its cost is so

small in proportion to other county expenditures it will scarcely be felt. Then Bradford, the most wide-awake, active and bustling town in the United States, was a hamlet of thirty or forty houses. Where the cows roamed and tingled their bells by day and night are now handsome buildings occupied by busy men. Where one line of railroad with one train a day, drawing one dilapidated coach, then served all the needs of business, there are five railroads, each well equipped with rolling stock and running numerous trains heavy laden. Then the dozen lawyers who stayed here to obtain redress for the grievances of the people found abundance of time to prepare their briefs; now the hundred who have come with us have abundant employment, and there are not yet enough to entirely prevent the commission of crime and the doing of wrong. Then four weeks of court, giving the judges a considerable part of each day for relaxation, were ample; now, with twelve weeks of constant labor in court, business is accumulating, causes of suitors are two years behind and prisoners languish in jail waiting for their trials. Then the Sheriff and Prothonotary, without assistants, were gentlemen of leisure; now, with bevies of deputies, they are the busiest of men. Then our jail, with its twenty-four cells, was frequently without an enforced occupant; now it fairly groans with its thirty to fifty prisoners.

To God we must give thanks for having placed the deposit out of which this marvelous change has grown. To a few of our citizens we must ascribe the praise of having found it. It will not be invidious to say that to Daniel Kingsbury the citizens of this county owe a debt which can never be paid in this world. While we had a Butts, a Foster, a Kennedy, a Haffey, the Mel-

MEMBERS OF McKEAN COUNTY BAR PRESENT AT ANNUAL MEETING IN BRADFORD JANUARY 15, 1909
(Photographed by Robbins' Studio)

More recent meetings at Smethport, Crystal Springs near Kane, and at Arkwood, but no other photographed

Left to Right—Top Row: Ryan, V. Bouton, Evans, J. Mullin, J. Melvin, Wilson, Willis, Sharpe, Schafer, Mullin. Second Row: Jones, T. Melvin, Fitzgibbon, Burdick, Jack, Schoonmaker, Tuohy, Catlin, Rogers, Tuohy. Third Row: Oviatt, Helmer, G. Mayo, Wick, Morrison, Devlin, Tyler, Gorton, Judd, T. Mullin. Fourth Row: North, Mayo, Schafer, McClure, Bouton (Judge), Mullin, Keenan, Healy. Bottom Row: Richmond, Tait, Stone, Gallup, George. Seven have been members of Assembly, two Judges, one member of Congress

vins, Buchanans and others as coadjutors and aids, yet it was to his faith, pluck, perseverance and encouragement we are indebted for the discovery of petroleum oil in this region when it was found. All honor to his memory and many virtues!

To the men who came here to bring forth the wealth of these hills and valleys from its hidden recesses we are under lasting obligations. As a class they have proved themselves to be honorable, noble and generous. It is to their influence, money and aid, cheerfully bestowed, we own the initiation of the conclusion to erect this building; and when they may have left us to develop the same or other industries in distant fields we will have them in grateful remembrance.

The taxpaying citizens who favored the work, the Grand Juries who authorized it, the architect who designed it, the contractor who executed, and the County Commissioners who supervised it, may justly feel that they have erected a monument which will outlive their day and generation.

Fellow-citizens, I congratulate you on the possession of this noble and useful structure. As I have said to myself when looking on and admiring the grand public edifices at the capital of the nation, "these are mine." So may you feel and say when looking on this—it is yours. Let it abide for the use of ourselves and posterity.

At the close of the historical address the President invited remarks from all in attendance. Several gentlemen responded.

Hon. W. W. Brown— . . . . Years ago I had a home in this village. I loved these mountains and val-

leys with a tenderness I cannot express, and it was a sad day when I thought it a duty to leave them for a home in another county. I am glad I did not go far, and that, when the tide of progress set this way, I was early on the ground. I hope my home will evermore be on the green slopes of the "great grass belt." To me there is no country like the grass region—that stretches from Orange County to the Western Reserve. McKean is near the center of it, and I believe I will anchor here! In this Temple of Justice I trust, sir, we may all be faithful to every trust. I hope we may never lack courage to score to the line of the common law. It is the sheet anchor of our liberty, and the grandest monument ever reared to the memory of mankind.

N. B. Smiley, Esq.— . . . . We, then, assemble here to-day to formally dedicate this temple to the uses for which it was builded. It is committed to us with fair, pure walls and unblemished surroundings. The knife and pencil of the restless vandal will in time mar its beauty and symmetry, the unusual and ordinary wear and tear and decay of time will in years to come leave their marks upon its inner and outer walls, but be it ours to see, my fellow-citizens, in whatever capacity we may here appear, in all the long years to come, that no injustice or wrong, no extortion or oppression, no falsehood or favoritism shall mar its occupancy; that the only stains and scars shall be the outward ones, and that when it has answered the purposes of our generation we transmit it to our children as a place wherein purity and honor, justice and impartiality have ever ruled; a place to be revered on account of the upright-

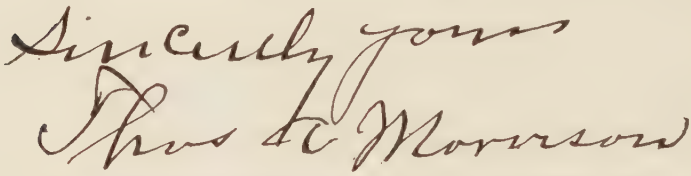
ness of every man who has presided on this bench, on account of the learning, ability and probity of the counsel who have graced but never disgraced its bar, and the conscientious and faithful performance of duty by every citizen who has been called upon to assist therein in the administration of justice.

J. C. Sturgeon, Esq.—Six years ago your county was almost unknown outside of its immediate neighborhood. To-day ships laden with her products sail on every sea. Vast conduits reach from her borders to the seashore, conveying her liquid wealth to every clime. A great and active city has been built within your borders, and many railways span your county in every direction. Verily, Aladdin's magic lamp has been in your hands, and the light of oil you have burned in it has turned to gold indeed, to have done all these things.

Hon. J. C. Backus—I have driven a team to draw load after load of merchandise and provisions and when approaching my home in the evening—which was then at Turtle Point, on the Allegany River—the wild deer would precede and follow me in numbers, and as fearless as though I was one of them.

At that time this county was almost unbroken wilderness, fit only to be inhabited by the red man. It was known then as the "Wild Cat District." Now, it stands the bright star of the galaxy of counties comprising the Keystone State—the proud old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. McKean is equal to any of her sisters in wealth. True, she has sprung up like Jonah's gourd, but not so to pass away. Her wealth, the

enterprise and intelligence of her citizens, will crown her with a halo of glory that will shine with unspotted splendor long after we, and our descendants' descendants shall have laid down to rest,—shall have commenced the sleep that knows no waking.



JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Remarks were also made by J. M. McClure, W. B. Graves, R. B. Stone, E. R. Mayo, W. B. Chapman, E. McSweeney and Ezra Crossman. Among members of the bar not present were Eugene Mullin, S. W. Smith and Richard Cotter, leading trial lawyers in the criminal courts; Thomas A. Morrison, promoted to the bench of the Superior Court, and J. W. Bouton, John E. Mullin, W. E. Burdick, F. P. Schoonmaker and John P. Melvin, who had not yet gained distinction.

The Building Formally Turned Over—At the conclusion of the remarks the chairman said:

"Fellow Citizens: In pursuance with the instructions I have received from the County Commissioners, I now say to you that this building is now dedicated and delivered over to the people who may have business within it, and with the hope that at all times it may be esteemed an honor to anybody to do business in it, as it has been in the older buildings which have preceded it."

Remarks by Judge Williams—His Honor, Judge Williams, then took the bench and formally accepted the building, his address concluding as follows: "As we now join in the dedication of this building let us who are to occupy it dedicate ourselves anew to the solemn responsibilities that are devolved upon us. Let us, like the blind goddess whose figure adorns the dome of this building, shut our eyes to what might arouse our sympathies or our prejudices that we may the better weigh in "even scales" the questions that we must decide. Above all things, let us remember that the God whose omniscience cannot be misled and whose avenging sword cannot be escaped is the ultimate dispenser of justice—the judge of us all. In His court our mistakes must be uncovered. Happy will it be for us if in the clear light of the Great Assize our intentions shall be seen to have been just, though our performance may have been weak and blundering.

CHAPTER X

Commonwealth Humane Society[1]

This society was incorporated in 1902. Among its subscribing corporators were the following citizens of McKean County: L. C. Blakeslee, C. M. Brooks, Grace E. Emery, Janet Simons Harris, A. Grace White, Lizzie H. Kieffer, Kate I. Berry, E. Genevieve Weaver and R. K. Russell. Among the directors chosen were Miss A. Driscoll, B. E. Driscoll and Mrs. Adelaide L. English, each of whom were for many years efficient agents of the society. At a later period Mr. Lewis B. Post became its field superintendent, and though without compensation, yet for the sake of the cause, he has been tireless in its service.

Within its corporate district are eight counties, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Warren and Venango. The total area of the district, quoting from special report of the society, "is 7,059 square miles, exceeding three States of the Union, and having a total population of 353,641, with 42 considerable centers, where local organizations ought to be maintained. When the district becomes thoroughly organized, it is hoped that many springs of philanthropic generosity will be touched from which contributions will flow to sustain the work of the society. Permanent offices or headquarters should be estab-

[1]In the community which in the earlier years of the petroleum industry was strongly agitated over the evils of freight rate discrimination, it must be of interest to note that the first assertion by Congress of its Constitutional right to regulate interstate railway traffic was an act which became a law March 3, 1873, to prevent cruelty to animals in transit.

JOSEPHINE LINDEMUTH

Secretary-Treasurer; Graduate of Simmons College; Identified with Welfare Service in New York City. (Photograph by Turano, Engraved by Bragdon)

lished, and should be supplemented by a temporary home or wayside inn for destitute children and for the aged and infirm, to whom it should serve as a good Samaritan until permanent homes for them can be secured.

No table or detailed report of the work of the society can be conveniently or accurately compiled at this time in the year. One of the agents of the society reports that he has within twelve months given attention to fifty-four cases of neglected children, instituted eight proceedings in the Juvenile Court, prosecuted seven cases of cruelty to animals, and given personal admonition in 249 cases. Regulations have been established governing the relations of the society with auxiliary organizations, and distributed in printed form throughout the district. Suitable metal badges of original design have been procured for the officers and agents, and a smaller metal badge for cadets of the society, to whom it is to be awarded for acts of humanity or heroism in the rescue, relief or protection of children or of the aged, or of wounded birds or dumb animals.

Animal suffering has been relieved by the society's agent in some instances by medicine and approved treatment, and in extreme cases, whether caused by starvation or other abuse, it has been deemed merciful, under the advice of the official veterinarian and with the consent of the owner, to put the animal to death, where death has appeared to be inevitable.

An emblem has been adopted by the society engraved from a pen and ink sketch made by Mrs. F. H. Willis, a member of the Board of Directors.

Printed matter has been prepared for personal distribution by our agents, bearing the devices of the society, and words of suggestion and admonition.

This manual has been compiled, containing the charter, amended charter and by-laws of the society, regulations for the formation of Auxiliary Associations, an Abstract of the Applicable Law of the Commonwealth for the protection and care of children and aged persons, and for the punishment of cruelty to dumb animals, and also copies of cards for distribution, forms for the institution of judicial proceedings, examples of verified complaints, and suggestions for the promotion of humane education through the public schools, the pulpit and the press. We have already urgently requested the attention of the public school authorities throughout the district to the statute requiring humane education in the first four grades; we are inaugurating a system of field work comprehending the statistics and study of juvenile home environment and history to afford a guide in respect to the custody, care and training of the wards of the society, and incidentally to provide a ground work for the promotion of eugenic conditions. It is the aim of the society to follow by visitation and reasonable supervision the children committed to its care after it shall have established them in suitable homes, whether by adoption or otherwise, and to note from time to time their development, physical, mental and moral. This cannot be wisely or prudently done without occasional access to the advice of a competent physician and surgeon. Hence a medical consultant has been added to the official staff. To him it is designed to submit data, procured by our special representative, under the direction of the consultant, for the social study of each child, including age, date of birth, height, weight, sitting height, color of hair, eyes, skin, first born, second

born, or later born, strength of hand grasp, left-handed, length, width, and circumference of head, distance between zygomatic arches, corneas of eyes, length and width of ears, hands and mouth, thickness of lips, measurements of sensibility to heat and pain, examination of lungs, eyes, pulse and respiration, nationality, occupation, education and social condition of parents, whether one or both are dead or drunkards, stepchildren or not, hereditary taint, stigmata of degen-

EMBLEM OF THE COMMONWEALTH HUMANE SOCIETY
Designed by Mrs. Bess Goe Willis, a Member of the Board of Directors

eration. With reference to the basis thus obtained and the conclusions formed from the same, the subsequent progressive characteristics of the child may be tested and in some measure checked, corrected or stimulated, as may be thereby indicated.

After launching the startling declarations that "Vice and disease purify a race" and that "Wickedness, folly and sin are all nature's methods of purgation," Ed-

ward Wiggam, author of "The New Decalogue of Science," quickly turns to the assertion that "the highest message of biology—the science of life—is that notwithstanding their terrifying dangers, human sympathy, social tenderness, protection of the meek and lowly, special education for the feeble-minded and uncontrolled, medicine, hygiene and social uplift, must not only go on, but be multiplied many fold. They are the very evidences of civilization. Man's heart and not his head is the finest product of evolution. . . . Social betterment must work with race betterment, or both will fall into the ditch. A race that will not respond to hygiene will never respond to eugenics."

These lines might have been written upon the doorposts of this society. Indeed, they may almost at this day be read between the lines of the foregoing outline of its method. It has left mainly to other agencies the general problem of food, clothing and shelter. It has called science to its aid, psychologic study and economic considerations, for particular cases. Upon the application of a young man growing blind, with a wife and children dependent upon his earnings, the secretary, Miss Josephine Lindemuth, arranged for him a course of instruction in the art of weaving at a blind institute in Pittsburgh, and upon his return gave him a loom with which he is earning a livelihood.

One day a report came in from a school teacher in a distant factory town of a little child astray sleeping under a box-car on a railroad siding. The secretary went to the locality, investigated, took custody, procured psychologic examination, and after careful study of the case made report and recommendation, whereupon the Juvenile Court entered an order pursuant to

which the child was admitted as a citizen of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., where she is now in her second year making gratifying progress.

The little waif had outgrown her home. She was one of eleven children of Polish parents, speaking no English, living in a hillside hovel, in a quarter of the town called "Little Poland." The father was tubercular, working only at intervals. Conditions were hard, life a struggle. Her teacher was to her a new woman. Her schoolmates seemed children of another world. Glimpses of their homes stirred strange visions, faint ideals. In her awakening mind the contrast grew apace. Her own home became intolerable. She ran away.

She is being taught to regard her parents and her brothers and sisters with affection. There will yet be a day, perchance, when she will come back to lead them out of "Little Poland" into America.

CHAPTER XI

The Indian Reaction

Long anterior to the title of William Penn was the royal charter under which the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company claimed title to all that part of Pennsylvania north of the 41st degree of latitude. The vigor with which it prosecuted its claim was a cause of alarm to the Penn administration. Competition set in for the acquisition of title from the Indians. One treaty followed another in such close succession that it soon became apparent to the natives that their hold upon the soil was rapidly becoming insecure and that treaty by treaty their ancient hunting ground was vanishing and they were being driven Westward. This was first a source of vexation and then of anger. A climax was reached in the Albany treaty of 1754 resulting in the cession by the Six Nations to Thomas Penn and Richard Penn which seemed to sweep away all the lands in Pennsylvania, for the description ran thus: "Thence Northwest and West as far as the province of Pennsylvania extends to its Western lines or boundaries." The following quotation is from the editorial note in the second volume of the Laws of Pennsylvania, page 121:

"It appears from Conrad Weiser's Journal of his conference with the Indians at Anghwich that the dissatisfaction with the purchase of 1754 was general. They said they did not understand the points of the compass, and if the line was so run as to include the West Branch of the Susquehanna they would never

agree to it. Whatever pretenses there were for it (for it was suggested that the Connecticut Commissioners were endeavoring to treat for some lands claimed by them, and had been making surveys above Shamokin and that the deed was intended to prevent the interference) it is evident it left but a small part of the province to the natives, and that mountainous, and in a part, too, most open to the Connecticut claimants." Continuing, the same note says: "Many of the Indian tribes seeing their lands gone joined the French and in the following year fatally evinced their resentment at Braddock's field. The settlers were driven into the interior, their improvements laid waste, and desolation marked the path of the warriors."

The prior right of the Indians to the soil was upheld by the highest court. The case of Plumstead's Lessee vs. Radebaugh was argued before Chief Justice McKean (sitting with Yeates J.) in 1795 and the title in dispute rejected because it was not derived from the aborigines. Said the Court: "In 1761 the soil belonged to the aborigines. Neither the Act of Assembly nor the proclamation of 1768 gave the settler before Indian purchase any title to the lands."

Thus the historic policy of William Penn and his sons of kindness and justice toward the American Indian was impaired and well nigh reversed in order to check hostile, though insidious, progress of the Connecticut Company in the acquisition of territory from the Indians. The Penn purchase treaties, however hastily negotiated, seemed inevitable, the apparent alternative was silent acquiesence in the rival encroachments. Another consequence of the contest is of much historic interest, and that is the conversion by irrita-

tion, resentment and desperation of a semi-civilized race, organized in a league of peace, responsive to the Quaker sentiment, into a race of hostile savages destined to go down in history as the enemy of the white man.

CHAPTER XII

The Name Bradford

The name Bradford has come down to the city in logical if not inevitable historic sequence; first as the name of the township in *1827;* forty-five years later, in *1872*, as the name of the borough, and seven years later, in *1879*, as the name of the city, both the city and the borough being a part of the original township.

Prior to 1827 the settlement of the valley was between Kendall Creek and the saw mills at and near State Line, otherwise called Tuna. For some years the settlers of this mill district had felt the need of the advantages of a separate township. But under the law the courts for the county were held at Williamsport. As soon as the courts were opened at Smethport, John F. Melvin, one of the mill proprietors, presented a petition bearing the signature of himself and fifteen others, asking for a division of Ceres Township and that the west end be set off in a separate township to be called Bradford. Melvin's Mills was a New Hampshire village from which Melvin had come and it was situated in the town of Bradford. The sixteen signatures to the petition probably constitute the population of the valley at that time, and the list is therefore interesting as a registry of the pioneer residents. A facsimile of the petition is printed in connection herewith. The population increased slowly. Fourteen years elapsed before Mr. Melvin applied for the establishment of a post office. There was another name which he held in esteem. It was the name of Amos Kendall, Postmaster

General from 1835 until 1840, and the master spirit of Jackson's administration. The ancestral seat of the Melvin family was in Dunstable, New Hampshire, and it was the birthplace and home of Amos Kendall. The country was ringing in praise of this distinguished statesman when John F. Melvin asked that his name be given to the first post office. For the reason doubtless that so many offices had already been thus honored it was necessary to distinguish this one and the distinguishing word was suggested by the brook, and so the post office as well as the stream took the name of Kendall Creek. Nathaniel Edson was the first postmaster, the first office was at the Melvin homestead. It was moved to the Fuller House, which stood at the northwest corner of East Main Street and North Kendall Avenue.

About 1837 Col. Levitt C. Little came with his two step-sons, P. L. Webster and C. D. Webster, and established himself at the forks of the Tununguant in the log-house which had been built by Dr. W. M. Bennett, somewhere about No. 21 Boylston Street, as the agent of the United States Land Company. About the agency a little settlement gathered and began to be known as Littleton and interchangeably Littleville. Daniel Kingsbury, who was a stockholder of the Land Company, made a purchase from it in 1851, of an area of 60,000 acres in and around Bradford. He came to Bradford, established headquarters, offices and bank, and proceeded vigorously to develop this immense tract. The growth of his business and increase of population at this new center made it imperative for him to have postal facilities, and the office was accordingly moved in 1854 from the Fuller House to the Old

Red Store, and the name necessarily changed. The name Kendall Creek could no longer be appropriately continued, nor could the name Littleton be taken without discrimination if not offense against Melvin and the settlers of the East End. The population to be served was not alone that of Littleton, but that of Tarport or Kendall Creek as well, in fact of the whole township, and so the office was given the name familiar to the people chosen for the township by its pioneer citizen. This served, of course, to settle the name upon the village and so the common name for the post office, township and village was Bradford. It does not appear that the name of Littleton was considered. If it had been it would have been linked in confusion with Littleville, which was also used. The resulting muddle rendered the adoption of either name impracticable. This confusion of names appeared in an election case determined in the Supreme Court. In 1870 Charles C. Melvin, son of John F. Melvin, and himself a leading citizen of the community, was a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and was elected by an apparent majority of thirty-two votes. His election was contested by his opponent. Among the grounds of contest it was alleged in the petition "That the place of holding the general elections in the district of Bradford is fixed by law at the school-house *in Littleville*,[1] and that the sheriff in his proclamation designated the school-house *in Littleton* as the place for holding the election. Whereas the election . . . . was held at a place more than half a mile distant therefrom, to wit, at a school-house on the opposite side of the Tunun-

[1]Act of March 5, 1841. Prior to that the voting was at the house of Leonard S. Foster.—Act April 23, 1829, P. L. 421.

guant creek to the place known as *Littleton.*" The Supreme Court held that the election in Bradford Township was consequently invalid (Melvin's Case 68 Pa. 333). Such disclosure of confusion was not only a little discreditable to the community, but it was also calculated to confirm Bradford as the proper and logical name for the village. Consequently, in 1872, when it was determined to have the village made a borough, there was no other name thought of. There was no contrariety of opinion.

The petition in reciting the boundaries of the proposed borough refers to the road now called East Main Street as the road "running from Bradford village to the village of Tarport." Moreover, it prays the "village of Bradford" be incorporated as a borough *"by and under the name, style and title of Bradford,"* and the first signature it bears is that of P. L. Webster, a step-son, chief assistant and active representative of Col. Little. It is followed by the signatures of thirty-nine others of the fifty-seven freeholders listed in the petition as residing within the limits of Bradford. The signers are as follows in the order of their signature, and they are followed by the names of the listed freeholders whose signatures are not affixed to the petition:

P. L. Webster,
J. R. Pomeroy,
P. T. Kennedy,
F. W. Davis,
T. J. Melvin,
G. D. H. Crooker,
J. Moorhouse,
A. DeGolier,
J. W. Brennan,
M. V. Switzer,
A. W. Newell,
A. C. Switzer,
D. W. Frazier,
F. P. Wentworth,
Ezra Holmes,
Con Lane,

John Colby,
A. K. Johnson,
James P. Abbott,
George A. Crooker,
Enos Parsons,
John Evans,
Wm. Martin,
J. W. Hilton,
E. O. Osgood,
George Sanford,
Samuel Emery,
R. W. Green,
W. J. Merrow,
James Broder,
E. D. Foster,
T. Parker,
M. W. Wagner,
W. Lord,
P. Woodward,
P. H. Abbott,
J. H. Matteson,
D. C. Hewitt,
Mrs. Hayhee,
H. W. Brown.

The following names in the List of Freeholders are not signed to this petition:

R. W. Davis,
W. Walker,
J. M. Tait,
Benj. Dikeman,
S. E. Young,
T. W. Cole,
W. Quinlan,
E. B. Wilson,
Mrs. McKean,
Sands Niles,
George Bramlee,
A. T. Stone,
Mrs. E. Hayter,
Mrs. S. Walker,
S. M. Tibbetts,
H. S. Baker,
Andrew Balton.

This List of Freeholders is not known to have been heretofore published in connection with the history of Bradford. Having been accepted by the court as veritable, it is presumably an approximately complete list of the heads of families in Bradford just prior to the opening of the oil field. The concluding lines of the petition and appended signatures are herewith presented in facsimile in the exact order in which they

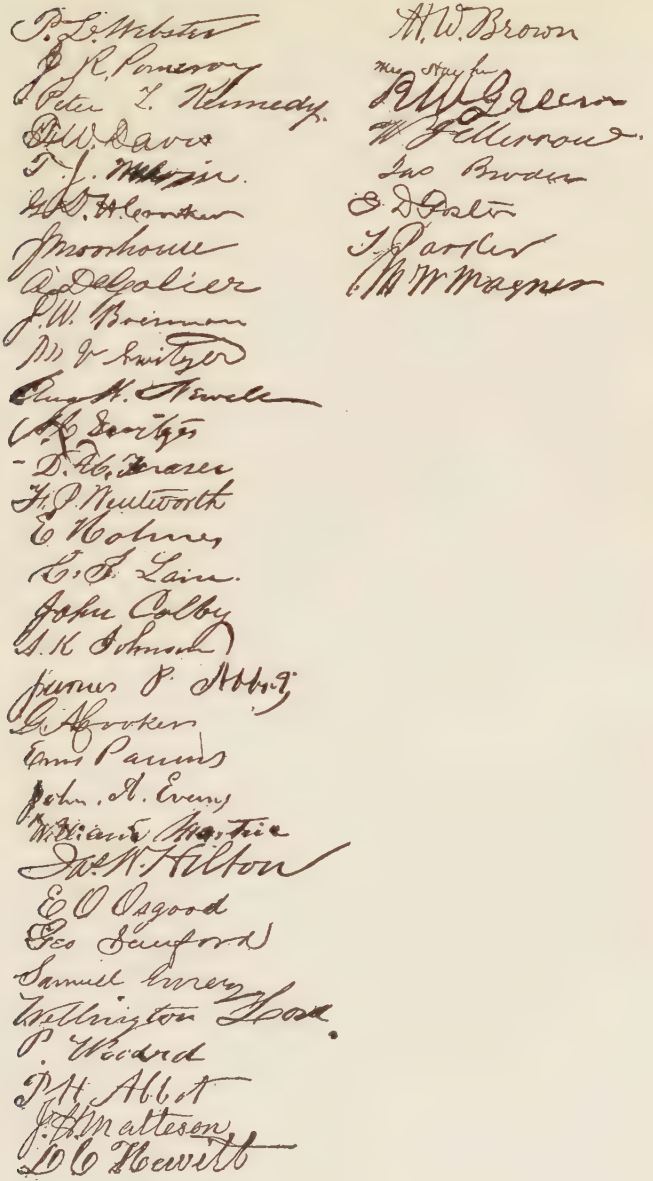
appear on the petition. Next to portraiture the autographic signature of these pioneer villagers represents them in a most characteristic way. Written by their own hands they become interesting mementos.

The petition, bearing the approval of the Grand Jury, having been presented to the court, its decree was entered thereon December 19, 1872, creating the Borough of Bradford.

These proceedings are of record in the Recorder's Office in Miscellaneous Book D, at page 490.

It followed that in its own name the Borough of Bradford was incorporated as a city in 1879.

SIGNATURES TO BOROUGH PETITION NAMING BRADFORD



CHAPTER XIII

The County Metropolis

The beginning of Bradford may be said to date from July 17, 1793, when Governor Mifflin granted to William Bingham a patent for Warrant 3906 (on which the principal portion of Bradford is situated) containing 1100 acres for twenty-five pounds and eight shillings or a little less than twenty-eight dollars. In 1838, or at least eighty years before a City Planning Commission was conceived, the first plan of Bradford was drawn by a Boston architect for Daniel Kingsbury, the proprietor.

About one in five of the early settlers of the Tuna Valley were of New England ancestry. Among the names of these families the following have long been familiar: Blair, Brown, DeGolier, Foster, Haven, Hooker, Jewett, Knight, Melvin, Moore, Morris, Newell, Pike, Seaward, Ward, Webster, and Whipple. Men of this type would have created a city even if the territory had proved dry. They had built one or more saw-mills in each of the radiating valleys, opened mines of coal and iron, started the construction of one railroad and projected others, established a bank, distilled oil from coal in commercial quantities. Soon they were reinforced by other settlers who had sojourned along the Southern Tier of New York on their way from the East; by the hardy Scotch-Irish who had come up the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and by recruits from Canada. In January, 1876, the inhabitants of the village of Bradford numbered about 400 and the whole

population of the valley was estimated at 1750. Before the close of that year, by reason of the discovery of oil this population had more than doubled. The Bradford House (the most conspicuous building in the film of that day) under the proprietorship of Enos Parsons, assisted by Jule Andrews, was the storm center of excitement far into the night. Bedrooms and offices were one, the pioneer lawyer, George A. Berry, long afterwards a leader at the bar, here wrote leases, assignments and drilling contracts in his nightrobe. The news from the field was the jargon of the corridor. No one within hearing would have known that the country was in the throes of a presidential canvass. And yet in this stirring atmosphere men intent on one pursuit, met here without introduction from all quarters of the Union, were soon aware of a growing community spirit, which was ultimately to be guided into constructive channels. School-houses and churches were to be built, a hospital, a library, a theatre. The first Republican rally was held in Newell Hall (rear of Penny & Co.). It was crowded to the doors. It is safe to say that Charles L. Wheeler was in the chair, for throughout the oil region, and away beyond, he never had a superior as a presiding officer, and that John Brown was present, and no meeting ever lacked the inspiration of a rare personality when he was in attendance. A young man whom nobody knew arose in a far corner and in a few remarks happily hit the favor of the audience, whereupon, without further testimonials, he was "catapulted," to use a vivid expression of Senator Quay, into the presidency of the proposed organization, the Hayes and Wheeler Club of 1876.

In that year Peter Kennedy was burgess. He stood

for law and order. Not enough in number of the "personal liberty" recruits had become qualified to defeat him. Perhaps the new-born Bradford could not be supposed to know the law. At any rate in its infancy the law was not allowed to stand in its way. If the law raised its head it was broken. Pig Island was a concentrated camp of vice, and Ben Hogan was catering with success to a remunerative demand for disgraceful amusement. Nevertheless, the famous Philadelphia Director of Public Safety could not have ruled Bradford more firmly and fearlessly than did the burgess of 1876. Meanwhile under his direction the reclamation of the swamp land of Bradford was accomplished. At the same time Main Street and East Main, crowded with heavy traffic, were churned into a river of mud, from which they were only by slow stages finally redeemed. Intensive drilling for oil characterized these years.

In 1879, during the administration of J. M. Fuller, as burgess, and chiefly as the result of his well-directed efforts, Bradford passed from the status of a borough into that of a city. The message was flashed to Bradford: "Governor Hoyt has signed the charter!" No city was ever ushered into existence in such resplendent glory, for night and day the surrounding hillsides were aflame with torches of natural gas. The excitement attending oil discovery in the Tuna Valley was then at its peak. Among investors temporarily resident not a few were men of mark. Col. James Guffey was among them, also George V. Forman, Theodore Barnsdall, John Satterfield, J. T. Jones, Isaac Willets, C. C. Whitney, F. G. Babcock, Richard Church, R. W. Evans, Marcus Hulings, E. O. Emerson, A. J. Thomp-

son, S. S. Bullis, C. W. Scofield, W. P. Book, John Eaton and John McKeown. Bradford had earlier had its chistening when the township, out of which the borough and city were formed, was set off by order of court. This was in 1828. Tuna Valley was then embraced in Ceres Township. Bisected as it was by the range of hills, with settlements at the extermities, it was of manifestly inconvenient proportions. The western center of population was at the mill at Tuna (near the State line), then under the management of John F. Melvin. He presented to the court a petition bearing fourteen signatures, with his own at the head, asking for the formation of a new township west of the range. What was more natural than that his thoughts should run back to the village of Melvin's Mills in the town of Bradford in the State of New Hampshire and that he should have said to the judge, "Call it Bradford!" And so the township, borough and city have kept the name.

With the incorporation of the city it entered upon a period of municipal construction, including the city hall, street paving, sewerage, housing of volunteer fire companies, and water supply. In respect to the latter enterprise first undertaken by a private corporation of which, among others, Augustus W. Newell was a corporator, it is to be noted that in the ensuing controversy he rendered signal public service in the advocacy of the present gravity system, reinforcing his argument by facts drawn from his knowledge and experience as a civil engineer.

Notwithstanding the valiant efforts of the faithful volunteer fire companies forty buildings were destroyed in 1878, four acres of buildings in 1880, and in 1884,

1889, and 1890, other fires occurred. Looking back to the destructive calamities the present efficiency of the city administration under Chief C. H. Henderson can be contrasted with much popular satisfaction.

Charles E. Hequembourg was the pioneer of the world in undertaking the supply of natural gas by means of a methodical municipal system, but he and his associates were harassed by competition resulting in litigation which finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and while pending there, was compromised.

It was under the administration of George F. Stone as superintendent that the first high school and several ward buildings were erected, a library established, some measure of manual training incorporated, and the city, both in respect to its public and its parochial schools, attained high rank among Pennsylvania cities of its class.

It was also a period of civic, religious and fraternal organization. Oil exchanges were organized in 1877, 1878 and 1882, respectively, and mass meetings of producers were held and steps taken towards a control of the oil industry independent of corporate monopoly.

The military organizations of Bradford and their record in the testing time have been cherished with pride. Under its best known officers, Col. F. P. Schoonmaker and Col. A. D. Burns, supported by Major Lester H. Simons, and their associates in command, these organizations have exemplified to the community its own sense of patriotism. Their participation in the World War stirred the spirit of sacrifice at home which found its expression in overflowing response to the appeals of the government at Washington.

A Board of Trade (now by change of name, Board of Commerce) was organized in 1887, and in the intervening years has had much to do with the advancing prosperity of the city. Standing on guard at its gates it has had to contend with the drain upon its population and resources resulting from the opening of new and distant oil fields. Nevertheless, those who have felt compelled to heed the call are making Bradford known abroad. They do not quickly renounce their allegiance, as was abundantly attested in the celebration of Old Home Week. Nor at home has Bradford ever lacked for orators to speak for it at its need. Eugene Mullin, almost irresistible as he was before a jury; N. B. Smiley, seldom equaled as a trial lawyer, and J. M. McClure, who combined scholarship with rare oratorical power, never failed to make eloquent response. The Board of Commerce has aimed to make Bradford permanent and to generate among its people some enthusiastic appreciation of its advantages, its salubrious climate, pure water, beautiful landscape, interurban location, excellent school system, its numerous churches, daily newspapers, public institutions, library, historical society, hospital and training school, humane society, its public forum (Pompelon Club), its children's home, its metropolitan theatre, in most of which particulars it led all its sister cities of like population.

The master spirits, the civic leaders of this era, cannot be enumerated without writing high the names of Peter Kennedy, Charles L. Wheeler, Lewis Emery, Jr., W. L. Curtis, Rev. Edward Bryan, George F. Stone, W. W. Brown, a Bovaird, a Greenwald, A. D. Burns, Rev. Augustus Kieffer, A. Leo Weil, T. J. Melvin,

Loyal Ward, and Miss Carrie McBurney. Other names crowd the memory; names, too, identified with more recent incidents of the living, whose sensibilities would perhaps shrink from the publication of their noble deeds. This beloved city is a memorial to the men and

BRADFORD POST OFFICE

women who have made it what it is, and to them, also, who are making it what it is to be.

Bradford Post Office[1]—This building was erected in 1913 by William Hanley, of Bradford, upon govern-

[1]This is one of the numerous public buildings erected by Mr. Hanley in Northwestern Pennsylvania. For some years, however, he has been extensively engaged in the production of oil

ment plans and specifications. W. F. DeGolier, who was postmaster in the first period of oil discovery and until 1885 was succeeded in office as follows: C. B. Whitehead (in whose term, on July 1, 1886, free delivery was established), Frank S. Johnson, J. A. Ossenbeck, H. H. North, Robert P. Habgood, J. G. Paul and Robert P. Habgood, the present incumbent. Both Habgood and North, respectively, represented the county in General Assembly. Pending consideration of the building appropriation in Congress, the Bradford Board of Trade filed the following brief in its support:

Argument for Post Office Building—This brief is here printed not only because it is believed to have been influential in securing the desired appropriation, but also because it contains data not otherwise now accessible:

To the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN:—Referring to the pending Senate Bill, No. 902, providing for an appropriation of $60,000 for

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and gas and in the manufacture of high grade pressed brick. He has of late been called into service in the charitable organizations of the city, and become interested in its civic problems. By his liberality he has enabled the Board of Commerce to reclaim an unsightly area on the bank of the Tununguant near the center of the city and convert it into a beautiful grove and playground, hereafter to be known as Hanley Park. He has traveled much in foreign countries, between the tropics and the land of the midnight sun, is a keen observer, and on numerous occasions has given extemporaneous description of his journeys to delighted audiences. During the past year he was the recipient from the Pope of an honor which has only three times before been conferred in this country. He was made a Knight of St. Gregory. The circumstances attending the ceremony were especially gratifying.

the erection of a public building in the City of Bradford, Pennsylvania, which you now have under consideration, your attention is respectfully invited to a brief statement in behalf of the enactment of said Bill.

While the erection of such a building would be calculated to stimulate the growth and prosperity of the community wherever located, and thus enhance the common welfare and contribute measurably to the national wealth, it is not sought to be justified on such grounds.

It might be urged with patriotic zeal that the multiplication of public buildings, constituting as they do the visible tokens of the presence and power of the national government, is an essential means of securing popular respect for national authority and devotion to national principles and institutions.

But it is believed that the chief inquiry of the committee will be directed to ascertain the existing measure of necessity for such building with reference to the proper and convenient transaction of the public business of the general government and that in the determination of this inquiry, your committee will have regard to the present and prospective commercial importance of the city.

Bradford is a city of about 15,000 population, situated at the confluence of the two branches of an important tributary of the Allegeny River. It is the metropolis of the oil and lumber region of Northwestern Pennsylvania. It is supplied with water by a gravity system from reservoirs of mountain streams. Its principal streets are provided with sewerage and paved with stone and vitrified brick. It is supplied with electric light and with natural gas for fuel. It has street cars,

schools, churches, public libraries, a driving park, a famous volunteer fire department and a spacious and well-regulated hospital. It has three national banks and publishes three daily and three weekly newspapers. Its rate of mortality is lower than that of any reported city in the United States, with two exceptions. It is healthful by reason of its elevation, being situated in the northwestern extremity of the Allegheny Range, 1450 feet above the level of the sea. It is at the junction of eight railroads, four of standard gauge: the New York, Lake Erie & Western; the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh (known as the West Branch), and the Allegany & Kinzua; and four of narrow gauge: the Olean, Bradford & Warren; the Kendall & Eldred; the Bradford, Eldred & Ceres, and the Bradford, Bordell & Smethport. Fifty-four passenger trains enter and depart from the city daily. The aggregate tonnage of these roads for 1891 was about 4,293,370 and consisted chiefly of coal, coke, lumber and hemlock bark. Of their employees about 1250 live in Bradford.

The city is situated on the verge of the most extensive and valuable forests in this portion of the Union. Authoritative estimates from the different districts tributary to the city, have been carefully compiled, covering an area of hardwood comprising 600,000 acres, and of hemlock comprising 130,000 acres, showing that there remains 3,000,000,000 feet of hardwood timber, 1,300,000,000 feet of hemlock timber and 870,000 cords of bark, of which the manufactured products, free on board, would be worth to-day $46,002,000 and requiring an expenditure for cutting and manufacturing the timber alone, of $20,135,000. Forty-one saw-mills

have already been established in the vicinity of Bradford at an aggregate investment of $410,000, planing mills, $50,000, logging railways, 120 miles, $720,000, or a total investment of $1,180,000.

Half a million dollars is invested in the five wood-acid factories near Bradford, of which the monthly out-put is valued at $32,000, involving a monthly expenditure of $8,400 for labor and $14,700 for beech and maple wood.

The removal and manufacture of the timber, wood and bark referred to, will require a long period of years.

Scarcely less important is the petroleum industry of the Bradford district, notwithstanding the great diminution of the production, for the experience of older fields justifies the expectation of an indefinite continuance of the present settled rate of production, the annual value of which is about $3,500,000, produced from 15,000 wells at the daily average rate of one barrel each, requiring for its collection and transportation several thousand miles of iron pipe, together with tanks, pump stations and other property costing in the aggregate many millions of dollars.

Natural gas produced from the same district not only supplies the inhabitants of the City of Bradford with the rare luxury and comfort of this famous product for light and fuel, but also supplies the factories, glass works, machine shops, kindling wood factory, tooth-pick factory and other establishments, and a surplus is left which is transported in pipes 79 miles to the City of Buffalo.

Glass-rock, containing 99 per centum silica, abounds in the hills overlooking the city and lies along the narrow gauge railways in inexhaustible quantities.

Valuable shale and fire-clay are found, and recently a fine vein of mineral paint has been discovered at the head of the streets of the city, suitable not only for paint, but also for the finest grade of pressed brick, and in quantities sufficient to attract commercial attention.

A distinguished civil engineer once said of the region of Pennsylvania west of the mountains, that it exceeded in natural resources any portion of the Union east of the Mississippi.

The section of which Bradford is the commercial center is now undergoing development. There is no other city of equal population, either in New York or Pennsylvania within a radius of sixty miles. Bradford is by its commercial position and natural advantages the Birmingham of this district, for on one side are the coal beds and gas deposits, and on the other the ore docks of Lake Erie. The laws of commerce will not long permit 750 coal cars to return empty every day from Buffalo and Rochester.

And what better criterion of present growth can be afforded than the books of the local freight offices? The N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co. shows the following increase from year to year for the past four years:

Year	*Tons*
1888	192,515
1889	243,348
1890	284,867
1891	296,815

And the number of men employed for the same period is as follows:

Year	
1888	202
1889	254
1890	310
1891	436

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Rwy. Co. shows an increase of monthly local business from $500 to $5,000, nearly doubling every year. The total tonnage of the road to all points, consisting chiefly of the products of this region, has increased as follows:

Year	*Tons*
1882	179,833
1883	327,965
1884	768,996
1885	992,519
1886	1,326,084
1887	1,954,540
1888	1,705,447
1889	1,770,219
1890	1,312,119
1891	2,390,878

Finally, the room now afforded by the department will be insufficient for the city post office force in the growth of a few years. It has been made the depository for about fifty offices, including those of such considerable importance as Jamestown, Franklinville and Olean, in the State of New York. The gross annual receipts of the office are about $25,000 and the annual rent of the present room $900.

A suitable site can be procured at prices varying from $7,000 to $25,000, or from $100 to $250 per foot frontage.

It is respectfully submitted that such building should be designed for other public purposes in addition to the post office. The distance from this city to any public building of the United States, available to the people of this district, is now from 79 to 200 miles. The development of the material resources of the surrounding region is rapidly adding to its population, and will soon render it necessary as a matter of public conveni-

ence that accommodation should be provided, and the necessary legislation effected, for the maintenance of the records and regular sessions of the United States Courts at a point in the district which will be accessible from its central location and railway advantages, as the City of Bradford now is.

CHAPTER XIV

McKean County Historical Society

PUBLIC LIBRARY PORTICO: ENTRANCE (TO LIBRARY AND) McKEAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Admits to 26,000 volumes, annual circulation approximately 100,000, magazines and periodicals, and to the museum, relics and lecture room of the McKean County Historical Society

This society was incorporated more than twenty-five years ago. Its membership is composed of two hundred representative citizens resident in various parts of the county. By permanent arrangement with the managers of the Carnegie Public Library of Bradford it occupies the principal room on the first floor of the library building. The corridor approaching it is a gallery of fame. Upon its entablature it bears the following selected names of distinguished Americans: Story, Washington, Jefferson, Lowell, Revere, Marshall, Grant, Lincoln, Hamilton, Sumner, Emerson, Seward, Douglass, Longfellow, Greeley, Adams, Irving, Monroe, Farragut, Choate, Agassiz, Garrison, Clay, Webster. Pedes-

McKEAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—MISS GRACE STEELE, Curator; MISS ANNA A. DAVIDSON, Assistant Curator

tals on either side are now occupied by casts from the studios of the best American artists, representing Holmes, Thoreau, Mary Livermore, Louisa Alcott, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Washington Irving. Within the historical room are other noteworthy pieces of statuary, a marble bust of Hon. Lewis Emery, done in Italy; a bronze of Gen. Thomas L. Kane; also a cast of William Hanley, and notable casts from distinguished sculptors, Lowell and Carlyle from Partridge, Voltaire and Franklin. Forty-five names are inscribed on the entablature in this room. It is a veritable Pennsylvania Hall of Fame. These names were selected with discriminating care, and the list submitted to and approved by competent authority. It was believed that it would have educational value. It was at one time within the purpose of the society to publish the names and brief sketches of the characters for use in the schools, but upon more mature consideration decided that it would be preferable for teachers and others likewise interested to hand to the pupils from time to time a certain number of names only, for them to study individually with the aid of biographical encyclopedias and other library facilities. This list follows: Gyantwachia ("Cornplanter"), McKean, Wilson, Rush, Morris, Paine, Mifflin, West, Thomson, Wayne, Gallatin, Kane, Rittenhouse, Dickinson, Reed, Gross, Lesley, Leidy, Cope, Blaine, Powderly, Sartain, Furness, Burrowes, Decatur, Fulton, Audubon, Priestly, Girard, Gibson, Lucretia Mott, Taylor, Baker, Walker, Anna Dickinson, Read, Stevens, Meade, Carey, Mulford, Scott, Stanton, Dahlgren, Franklin, Penn ("Onas"). The walls are hung with a rare collection of framed portraits of Pennsylvania's distinguished citizens. Per-

New York Nov. 26/80

R. B. Hope Esq,

Dear Sir:

x x x x

And why I ask you who is the political economist to whom you refer as saying "Never tax anything that could be of value to you. Tax that could run away, or that could come to you." That puts the true policy of taxation in a nutshell

With much appreciation of your able argument I am

Yours sincerely

Henry George

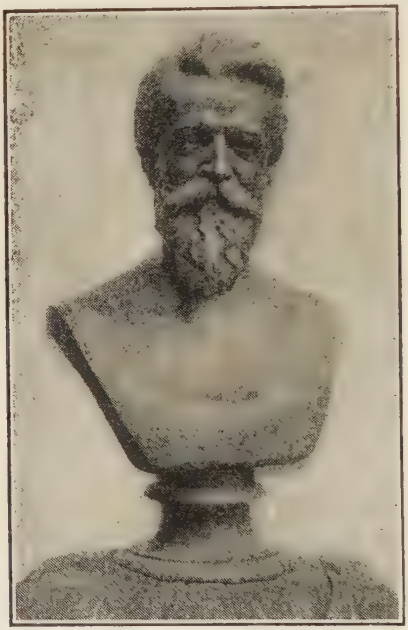
LETTER FROM HENRY GEORGE
Social Philosopher, Political Economist, Sponsor for Single Tax

haps next to enrolled names and portraits autographs are of instructive suggestion and importance. The Society's collection of letters and signatures is by no means inferior. It includes the handwriting of the following persons known to fame, among others: Thomas McKean, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Albert Gallatin, Anna Dickinson, O. W. Gridley, Thomas L. Kane, Thomas Mifflin, David R. Porter, Edwin M. Stanton, Benjamin Harrison, Hamilton Ward, J. Ingalls, J. S. Mills, Wendell Phillips, George S. Boutwell, John Bright, Fred Douglas, W. D. Howells, O. W. Holmes, Julia Ward Howe, Roscoe Conkling, Henry George.

Members of the Society are invited to contribute autographic letters and signatures of note. Since the use of short-hand and the typewriter has become universal manuscript letters have been largely superceded and such as are still in existence may well be carefully preserved. When the taxation of oil was first proposed in the Pennsylvania Legislature a delegation was promptly sent from Bradford to Oil City, where a legislative committee was in session having the subject under consideration. By oral and written argument the Bradford representatives opposed the proposition. Its brief was the only one presented. A copy of the latter in printed form having come to the attention of Henry George, then at the height of his distinction as the founder of a new economic philosophy, he responded in a brief note of which a facsimile is herewith reproduced.

Forty years ago no daily paper was published in Cattaraugus County, New York. Politics raged at a white heat. Loren Sessions of Jamestown, a Republican

leader, was a candidate for a Senatorial nomination. He had handled party adminstration in such manner as to have become obnoxious to many in the party rank and file. The Bradford Evening Star took up the cause against him and waged a vigorous contest. The



BRONZE BUST OF GENERAL KANE
Presented by the family to the Society. (Photographed by Lee (Robbins: Robbins Studio)

fences and dead-walls of Cattaraugus were posted with its successive issues. Sessions was defeated and the Star was generally given credit for the result. It was about this time that General Hamilton Ward, former member of Congress from the Belmont district and aft-

August 19 1882

My Dear old Stars

I send you the Richmond Evening News with article on Council

If you can give us a lift at Council as your paper circulates in this County it would be a good idea and help

Yrs Truly

Hamilton Ward

LETTER FROM HAMILTON WARD
Member of Congress, Attorney-General (N. Y.), Judge United States Court

terwards Judge of the United States District Court, wrote the note of which a facsimile appears in these pages.

The Star took strong ground in support of Conkling and Platt in their controversy with President Garfield. On the day following the President's assassination there was a baseless whisper, more or less current, to the effect that this dark crime had been in some manner inspired by Conkling, and the editor of the Star (author of this volume) speaking that day at the dedication of the armory of Company C on Corydon Street in unmistakable terms repudiated and condemned the insinuation. A report of this speeh having reached Mr. Conkling he replied by the letter now reproduced. It is believed that letters such as these are so woven into historic incidents, of more or less consequence, as to illumine them with a peculiar personal attraction, and make them well worth preserving.

In a locked cabinet there is an ancient deed of the last decade of the eighteenth century by Robert Morris and Mary his wife, conveying an immense area of land in this region. This deed was loaned for exhibition by the office of Hamlin and Son, Smethport. There are also ancient and interesting warrants from the Commonwealth to William Bingham and others of about the same date, and many other documents and relics of pioneer days, books and utensils, a collection of minerals and one of refined and lubricating oils, a rare collection of firearms, swords and weapons of many tribes and races brought from the Old World by Senator Emery.

Certain of the documents printed in this volume are from the archives of this society.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.
HITCHCOCK DARLING & CO.

July 18. 1881.

My dear Sir

Ill at work, and pressed by many urgent affairs, I must stop a moment to beg you to accept my thanks for your generous continued support and kindness.

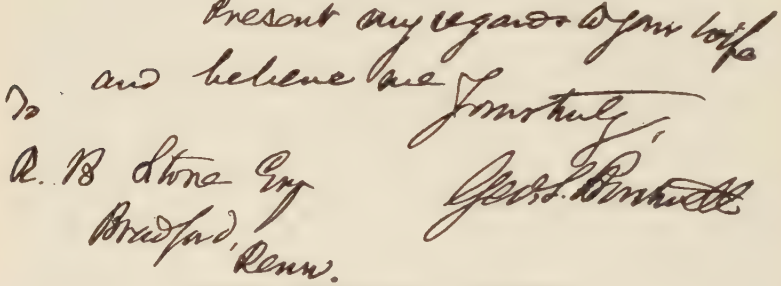
Your words written and spoken will never be forgotten, and I shall ever embrace occasions to manifest my appreciation and return my obligation.

Cordially yours
Roscoe Conkling

W. B. Stone Esqnre
Bradford
Penn

LETTER FROM ROSCOE CONKLING
United States Senator (N. Y.), Orator, Statesman

The room thus occupied serves the library for its juvenile story hour and so by proximity and opportunity it is hoped that the collections of the society and its aims and objects may, under the guidance of the librarian and her assistants, become finally manifest to the community. It was under its auspices that the cen-



LETTER FROM GEO. S. BOUTWELL
United States Senator (Mass.), Secretary of the Treasury, Governor

tennial anniversary of the formation of the county was celebrated in 1904. Upon its invitation the principal address of the occasion was delivered by Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Pennsylvania's accomplished orator, leader of the American bar and historian of the Constitution of the United States.

CHAPTER XV

Boundaries and Bounties

State Line

Pursuant to an Act of Assembly approved March 3, 1785, and like action on the part of New York, commissioners were appointed on the part of each State to ascertain the northern boundary of Pennsylvania. David Rittenhouse, appointed by Governor John Penn, and Samuel Holland on the part of New York, designated the northeast corner by a stone planted in a small island of the Delaware; whereupon Andrew Ellicott, appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and on the part of New York James Clinton and Simeon DeWitt, ran and marked the line. It was confirmed by Act of September 20, 1789—2 Laws of Pa., 510.

Western Boundary of County

The boundary between Warren and McKean was the subject of several enactments. The inhabitants along the river in McKean found Warren so much more accessible than Smethport for consultation of records and county officers that they naturally sought to have the boundary changed. Commissioners were accordingly appointed and upon their report an Act (April 8, 1833, P. L. 225) was passed confirming the reported boundary. It was later again revised before it was finally established as now drawn.

Bounties for Scalps

The Act of March 20, 1840 (P. L. 175), offered bounties in McKean and eight other counties of the

Northern Tier, as follows: For the scalp of a full grown wolf $25, for the scalp of a puppy wolf $12.50; for the scalp of a full grown panther $16, puppy panther $9. The Act of 1853 (P. L. 206), reduced the bounty on the wolf to $12, puppy wolf to $5.

By Act of 1923 (P. L. 359, Sec. 1001) Canada or bay lynx, commonly called bobcat or wildcat, $15; gray fox, $4; red fox, $2; weasel, $7.

CHAPTER XVI

Connecticut Versus Pennsylvania

In 1778 the title passed from the Penn proprietaries to the State, and upon subsidence of the Revolution the controversy was submitted to Congress which created a Commission to hear and determine the respective claims. On the part of Pennsylvania the hearing was conducted in chief by Attorney General William Bradford, who was subsequently in the cabinet of President Washington as Attorney General and Postmaster General and but for his last illness and death to have been designated as Secretary of State.

The Commission sat at Trenton and after an extended trial a decision was rendered in favor of Pennsylvania and decree entered accordingly on the 30th day of December, 1782.

The Indian treaty of 1784 having extinguished the Indian title to lands in Pennsylvania the Indian disappeared from the triangular contest. But the contest continued no less vigorously between the remaining contestants. The Provincial policy to circumvent the Connecticut Company by purchase from the Indians ahead of the opposing party of surveyors was continued in spirit by the state administration of Pennsylvania. As narrated in the principal text of this volume the State proceeded to forestall the claimant company by organizing the frontier into counties and townships, and promoting settlement of the same. Simultaneously it invoked the coöperation of the General Assembly. Numerous acts were passed, as for instance (in

1802) an act declaring invalid any title not derived from the state, authorizing (in 1790) judgment in ejectment in case of default, offering (in 1799, 1800) compensation and compromise, and so on, down to 1826. Incredible as it may seem the fact is that the first volumes of the Laws of Pennsylvania contain sixty-three acts relating to the Connecticut claim controversy, or Pennamite War, as it is sometimes called.

The Pennsylvania policy under the guidance of Governor Thomas McKean was ultimately triumphant, and the Connecticut Company surveys never proceeded westward beyond the valley of the Tununguant.

ST. LUKE'S, SMETHPORT, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Famous for its architecture, and for the beautiful native building stone of its outer walls

CHAPTER XVII

Church Sketches

Prepared in the County Centennial Year, 1904, and Contributed by Representatives of the Respective Organizations

Episcopalian

St. Luke's Episcopalian Church, Smethport, Pa.[1]— The first services of the Episcopal Church were held in the county seat in 1842 by the Rev. J. B. Pratt, a native of Vermont. There were then only three members of the church living in the place: Jonathan Colegrove, George Smith and his wife. To these were added in the same year L. R. Hawkins and wife, and Philetus Ford and wife. Bishop Onderdonk of Pennsylvania made a visitation in 1843. After Rev. Mr. Pratt came Rev. Charles Breck of Wellsboro. In 1847 Bishop Alonzo Potter visited the place, when Mr. P. Ford, who had been baptized by Rev. Mr. Breck, was confirmed, being probably the first person in the county to receive confirmation by a Bishop of the Episcopal Church. In 1850 the Rev. A. Augustus Marple of Wellsboro held services and baptized Clara Maria and Henry Everett Ford, children of P. and M. E. Ford. In 1853 Rev. J. B. Pratt returned to Smethport

[1]Protestant Episcopal Church; of fourteenth century Gothic architecture, after the type of an English parish church. Halsey Wood, Philadelphia, architect. Among the minor grounds for which this church has become famous is the rarely beautiful stone of which its exterior walls are constructed, quarried from Rock Ledge on the slope of the mountain almost within sight of the church.

and gave occasional services. Prof. F. A. Allen acted as Lay Reader.

In 1854 Mr. J. C. Hamlin was baptized and at once became the active leader in church work. Mrs. M. B. Milliken with her family and E. B. Eldred and family came to Smethport in this year and were accessions to the small congregation. In 1857 the Rev. Mr. Woodward became a teacher in the academy and ministered to the congregation and to Coundersport on alternate Sundays. In 1864 the Rev. J. McAlpin Harding was sent out by the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, and quite a number was added to the church up to 1868, when the Rev. George C. Rafter took charge in connection with Emporium. The first Bishop of the new Diocese of Pittsbugh, the Rt. Rev. Barrett Kerfoot, visited the place and administered Confirmation in 1869. Several missionaries gave services up to 1873, when the Rev. Thomas A. Stevenson took charge in connection with Ridgway. He was followed by Rev. Charles F. Lewis and the Rev. Joel Clark. In 1876 the Rev. Hugh Q. Miller took charge of the mission, the work of the yet unformed parish having been steadily increasing, forty-two having been added, and thirty-one in Mr. Miller's time from 1876 to 1880.

The Rev. John Heber McCandless took charge of the parish which had been organized in 1879 and still remains Rector at this date, May, 1904, and will complete his twenty-fifth year as Rector in June, 1905. (D. V.)

The first church erected was cleared of indebtedness and was consecrated by Bishop Stevens, August 21, 1881. The second Bishop of Pittsburgh, the Rt. Rev.

Cortlandt Whitehead, made his first visitation to Smethport, April 18, 1882. (Bishop Kerfoot entered into rest July 10, 1881).

The church grew rapidly and many improvements were made. The first pipe organ in Smethport was built in 1882. The rectory was built in 1884. In 1885 the Rev. Mr. McCandless was married to Emma Marion Hamlin of Smethport. Sunday school work was started in East Smethport in 1886. The chapel at Buttsville, Pennsylvania, was removed to East Smethport in 1887 and reërected on a lot given by Dr. H. L. McCoy. On May 19, 1890, at a vestry meeting, Mr. Henry Hamlin offered to build a new stone church on Main Street for the parish. Ground was broken for the new church on May 12, 1891, and the handsome edifice was consecrated on September 14, 1892. The new church contains many costly memorials generously given by members of the parish; the list including the altar and reredos as a memorial to the parents of Mr. Henry Hamlin; the font, in memory of Rachel, Miles and Ada, children of D. C. and Ada Young; a bronze pulpit in memory of Delano R. Hamlin, given by Mrs. Eugenia Hamlin, also silver altar vessels; and a mural bronze tablet to her parents, Dr. William Y. and Charlotte McCoy. Mr. B. D. Hamlin gave $2,500 for the organ. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rose gave the bronze eagle lectern. The chime of tubular bells was given by the late Mrs. A. N. Taylor, who also gave $1,000 in her will towards a parish house. Mrs. John Forrest gave $6,000 for the parish house, which was built in 1901-02 and opened for use on Easter Day, 1902. The parish is particularly endowed and the value of its properties amount to $52,000. It includes about 70 families and

has a communicant list of 190 and membership of about 300. The present vestry is composed of Dr. H. L. McCoy, D. C. Young, J. C. Hamlin, John Forrest and E. L. Keenan.

St. Luke's Church has been noted far and wide during more than twenty years past for its excellent choir and high standard of music. Dr. H. L. McCoy has been the efficient choirmaster. The two Sunday schools, St. Luke's and All Saints', East Smethport, number twenty teachers and 154 pupils. In the foundation and prosperity of St. Luke's Church the divine blessing is manifest upon the labors of pastors and people, great credit being due to the persevering work of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hamlin and Mrs. H. L. Hamlin, as pioneers and leaders. It may be said most truly of all—of the whole parish—that "the people had a mind to work."

Church of the Ascension, Bradford—The foregoing sketches being unaccompanied by any history of the Bradford Church of the Episcopal denomination, reference is made to the proceeding for incorporation of the Church of the Ascension of Bradford, recorded in the Recorder's office of McKean County in Miscellaneous Book J at page 360, May 27, 1880, wherein it appears that the following corporators were designated as warden and vestrymen, respectively: L. C. Blakeslee, C. A. Cornen, H. P. Whitney, I. Beam, S. L. Wilson, John R. Matlock and Thomas L. Fields. The petition was signed as follows: W. W. Mason, A. B. Putnam, L. C. Blakeslee, W. F. Crane, I. Beam, J. A. Ege, S. L. Wilson, J. R. Matlock, S. H. Durston, T. L. Shields, E. F. Willets, A. C. Scott, J. F. Merrill, Peter T. Kennedy, C. L. Wheeler, Ed. R. Shepherd, Lynford

Lardner, C. A. Siegfried, H. G. Cutting and F. Winslow, of Bradford, with C. A. Cornen and W. N. Hanna, of Kendall.

The Rouseville, Pa., church building was moved to Bradford, and rebuilt on Chautauqua Place. The fourth anniversary of its consecration was celebrated on the 27th day of October, 1889. On the 19th day of January, 1890, it was destroyed by fire. The corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid on the 22nd day of October, 1891, during the rectorship of Rev. W. O. Lamson, and on the 4th day of December following it was formally dedicated, Bishop Whitehead officiating. The present rector, Rev. H. Irvine Lynds, has been preceded in that office by Right Reverend William H. Overs (Bishop), Rev. Augustus R. Kieffer, D. D., Rev. S. D. Day, Rev. David B. Wilson, Rev. W. O. Lamson and Rev. A. B. Putnam.

St. Joseph's Church, Port Allegany, Pennsylvania—Services of the Episcopal Church were first held in Port Allegany in 1875, by Bishop Kerfoot and Rev. H. Q. Miller, in charge of Smethport and Emporium Missions. In 1880 the missions at Emporium and Port Allegany were united. Rev. Mr. Miller was succeeded at these points in 1884 by Rev. Mr. Tragitt, who, in turn, in 1886, was followed by Rev. F. W. White. In 1887, January 23, a building committee, consisting of Dr. F. E. Watts, S. C. Sartwell, W. H. Crocker and Fred E. Rowley, was appointed to push forward the matter of a church edifice. The corner-stone of the building was laid November 7, 1887, by Bishop Whitehead, assisted by the neighboring clergy. The lot and $100 were donated by Mr. F. H. Arnold. Contributions were generously given and the church building

was finished in July, 1888. Rev. Mr. White left in the fall of 1888 and was succeeded by the Rev. Carroll L. Bates. The new church was consecrated by Bishop Whitehead on November 16, 1889. Rev. Mr. Bates remained about three years and was succeeded by the Rev. F. W. Raiker who, shortly, gave up his whole time to Emporium. For a while services were irregularly given by various clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Benedict, Rev. James H. Barnard, Rev. N. W. Stephens and Rev. E. U. Brown and the Rev. W. F. Shero. In 1896 St. Joseph's Mission was united with St. Matthew's, Eldred, under the Rev. Allen C. Prescott, when a new era of prosperity began. Mr. Prescott was called to Cuba, N. Y., in 1898. Services were given for a few months by Rev. Thomas A. Stevenson, and on June 1, 1899, Rev. H. M. Clarke took charge of the two missions, and remained until 1902. The Rev. George Knollmeyer was in charge for one year and was followed by Rev. J. H. Fairlee. In the following year St. Joseph's Mission was able to keep its pastor for his whole time and to have services every Sunday.

The prominent members of the church are the Davies, Sartwells, Kings, Rowleys, McDowells, Simons, Studholmes and Walkers.

St. Margaret's Mission, Mt. Jewett, Pennsylvania—The first service of the Episcopal Church at Mt. Jewett was held on the first Sunday in January, 1892, by Rev. G. A. Northrop, at his residence. Mr. Northrop continued services Sunday alternately at his home and that of Mr. E. B. McCoy.

Mr. Albert W. Ryan of Warren, Pennsylvania, officiated on Monday evening, June 27, 1892, and it was then decided to lease a small building and fit it up for

services. An organ was given by Mrs. H. Hamlin of Smethport, and altar vestments by the Church Guild at Bradford. St. Margaret's Guild was organized and began vigorous work. July 17 the first service was held in the chapel. Rev. J. H. McCandless of Smethport, officiated on the following Wednesday evening and sent lay-readers from Smethport; Mr. J. R. Walkinshaw and Mr. Fred Gallup, who, with Mr. Fred King of Kushequa, continued Sunday services in the absence of Mr. G. A. Northrop. A Sunday school was organized with a good attendance.

The Holy Eucharist was first celebrated on Sunday, September 11, 1892, by the Rev. George Rogers, the general missionary. On the following day Bishop Whitehead, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Ryan and Rev. Mr. Morgan of Johnsonburg, arrived and services were held in the opera house. On March 30, 1893, the Mission was organized by Rev. William Walton and was called "St. Paul's Mission." Holy Baptism was first administered on Good Friday, March 31, 1893. The Mission outgrew its little home in the chapel and services were held in the Presbyterian building and in the K. of P. Hall. Miss Hettie Brewer donated a lot and while Rev. R. Allen Russell was in charge, a building was erected for the Mission, which was consecrated April 26, 1902, a mortgage of six hundred dollars being cancelled by Mr. H. Hamlin of Smethport, and other offerings being made by church people in Smethport. An organ was given by the church at Bradford.

The name of the Mission was now changed to "St. Margaret's Mission." The Rev. W. Fred Allen succeeded Rev. Mr. Russell in 1892 and remained a short while, holding services in connection with Kane, Penn-

sylvania. He was followed by the Rev. T. F. MacEwen in the fall of 1903, who is in charge at this date, June, 1904. The prominent leaders in the work have been the Northrops, McCoys, McClellans, Burdicks, Rogers.

St. John's Church, Kane, Pennsylvania—The first services of the Episcopal Church at Kane were held by the Rev. Albert W. Ryan of Warren, in 1888, and were continued by him for about three years. Services were afterwards held, in connection with Mt. Jewett, by Rev. J. R. Taylor, who was followed by Rev. Stephen W. Garrett. In 1900 Rev. R. Alan Russell was in charge of the two missions, which began to grow, and church buildings were erected in both places. Mr. Russell retired in 1901 and the Rev. Fred W. Allen took charge until the fall of 1903, when Rev. T. R. McEwan was placed in charge of Kane, Johnsonburg and Mt. Jewett.

The church is in possession of a fine property, a good lot, and substantial, churchly building, with basement room for Sunday school, and the outlook is favorable for large growth in the busy and rapidly developing place.

St. Matthew's Church, Eldred, Pennsylvania—Services of the Episcopal Church were begun in Eldred by the Rev. Hugh Quail Miller about 1876 and were continued by the Rev. J. Heber McCandless from 1880 to about 1887, being held in the Baptist and in the Methodist church buildings. Services were held irregularly after this period by the General Missionary and by the Rector of St. Luke's, Smethport. The G. A. R. Hall and the parlors of the Central Hotel were used for the

services. The Rev. J. Heber McCandless revived regular services about 1894, when a growing interest was shown. Bishop Whitehead visited the place in 1895 and administered confirmation. Almost immediately the work of building a church was started. Mr. McCandless procured plans from Mr. Halsey Wood, the architect of St. Luke's, Smethport, and the present beautiful and churchly structure was begun in April, 1896, and finished in August the same year. The Rev. Allan Prescott of Hammondsport, New Jersey, was placed in charge. On Saturday evening, September 12, 1896, there was a service of benediction of the altar font, and other church furniture in the chancel, by the Rev. J. Heber McCandless, assisted by the Rev. Allen Prescott. On the following day, Sunday, September 13, 1896, the church was opened for divine services by a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, by the Rev. Mr. Prescott. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. McCandless, with the choir of St. Luke's, Smethport, and many visitors, came to Eldred by a special train, and a choral evensong was held with sermon by Rev. Mr. Prescott and address by Rev. Mr. McCandless. After the service the choir and many of the visitors were served with refreshments in the guild room by the ladies of the Guild. The church advanced well under Rev. Mr. Prescott, who remained until 1898, when he was succeeded by Rev. Herbert M. Clarke, in whose time the church building was freed from debt and was consecrated on Wednesday, June 6, 1900.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke left in 1902 and was followed by Rev. George Knollmeyer, who remained one year, and was succeeded by Rev. John H. Fairlee.

The work at Eldred, since the building of the new

church, was in connection with the work at Port Allegany, the priest in charge spending alternate weeks in the two places. This arrangement ended in the winter of 1903-04, when Port Allegany subscribed sufficient salary to have all of Rev. Mr. Fairlee's time. The prominent workers in the Mission at Eldred have been Mrs. Hopewell and her sons, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Sartwell, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan and family, Mrs. E. Waller and Mrs. M. Cary, Mrs. Harrington and her daughters, Dr. Gard Young and Mrs. Young, Mr. Brown and family, Mr. Balfour, Mrs. Rice and others.

Mr. Hamlin's Church Reminiscences—The following reminiscenses written in the delightful characteristic vein of Hon. Byron D. Hamlin were read at the dedication of the present Baptist Church in Smethport:

I have been requested by the pastor of this church to give information of some of the earlier men and conditions pertaining to religious worship at this place.

My memory of Smethport and its environments dates from the year 1833, when I came here at the age of nine years. I then knew every man, woman and child in the town, and of all the public affairs which a child would be likely to learn of. There was no place set apart distinctly for public worship in the village, nor in the County of McKean, the school-houses and private residences being then employed for this purpose. The "village" of Smethport had less than two hundred inhabitants and it was the only place in the county which aspired to be so denominated. The region around about Bradford was known as "On Tuna"; Port Allegany as "Canoe Place"; Eldred as "Down the River"; Ceres as "King's Settlement"; and Kane was

MEMBERS OF McKEAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY OF 1886

Dr. H. J. Nichols now alone surviving. Dr. Roswell Park, famous surgeon who attended McKinley, in the center. The resident physicians in this group are the same who met at Pompelon Hall and framed regulations for the Hospital

Left to Right—Top Row: McCarthy, Ford, Buss, Egbert, Cluxton, Drake, Straight, Murdock, Reed

Bottom Row: H. J. Nichols, Sweet, Dorn, Freeman, Park, Shoemaker, J. H. Nichols, McCoy

unknown by other name than as a "forest and hunting ground."

The census credited McKean County with a population of 1439, which with an area of 1442 square miles, gave each inhabitant ample breathing room. Religious meetings in Smethport, on occasions, were held in the court room; in other parts of the county in schoolhouses and private dwellings. The earliest in the field were the Methodists, they having a circuit rider who travelled on horseback and covered a wide district. His

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind note of the 6th inst. Yours truly Henry Hamlin

appointments, though made weeks in advance, were remembered and drew the people together to listen to sermons prepared in the saddle and from the inspiration of nature. Singing by note or the aid of mechanical instruments was unknown to the worshippers, and would not have been tolerated. The tune was "pitched" by a triangular piece of steel the "leader" carried in his pocket, if he had one, or by starting low and running through the gamut until he struck the key note. The lines were read by the minister and the whole congregation sang, each keeping his own time according to his spirit. Looking backwards we have to say these serv-

[1]Henry Hamlin, associate judge, banker, foremost citizen.

ices were helpful and did great good, morally and socially.

The Baptist denomination was soon after represented and a minister employed. The first one I remember to have been permanently located here was Elder Sawyer, some time in the thirties. His sermons were long and filled with orthodox marrow. They were suited to the older members of the congregation who labored hard all the week and needed Sunday as a day of rest. Many of them did "rest" in their bodies and minds until the benediction, when according to custom they arose to be dismissed. Elder Sawyer was a worthy man as well as minister. He labored for his support as well in the workshop as in the pulpit. He officiated at marriages and at funerals, and when the stated "donation party" which furnished the principal source of his revenue came he was made the recipient of such small contributions from the community at large as it was the custom to bestow.

In the year 1837 Luther Humphrey came here to take his place as principal of the Smethport Academy, which was the first school in this region where the dead languages and higher mathematics were taught, and a position which, under the State law, could only be held by a college graduate. He had been educated at a Baptist institution and was a zealous member of that denomination. Through his influence the membership increased and a rivalry, warm and vigorous, arose between it and the Methodist society. Discussions of tenets became frequent and heated. Denominational lines were closely drawn; and the burning question whether this academy was to be principalled by a Baptist or a Methodist was to be fought out.

The principal was selected by the trustees of the academy and they were elected by the stockholders, who were composed of all residents who held shares of three dollars in the stock of the institution. The respective parties set out to find new takers of these shares which they readily did, as the promissory note of the taker for three dollars was all that was required to secure a share of the stock and the right to vote. Numerous notes were thus gathered in though few of them ever paid. The result was the Methodist party got the larger number, who in turn elected its trustees, who named Mr. Atkins, a graduate of Allegheny College, as principal. This was in 1840. Mr. Humphrey being thus displaced soon left here and entered the Baptist ministry. I was one of his students and admired him as a teacher and a man. His influence and example were good, and he did much in helping to form the character of the young men and women who assembled for his instruction.

Elder Sawyer was followed by Elder Smith, and he by Elder Cornforth about the year 1858. Rev. Columbus Cornforth came here a young man just out of college, and was ordained after several days of examination by the ministers convened for that purpose. His views on some of the interior tenets of his denomination were too liberal to be approved of by all the questioners, and for a time it seemed doubtful whether he would pass. He had been among our people for a period as a teacher and the young who knew him best highly esteemed him for his nobility of life. These conditions drew to the convocation interested audiences while doctrinal questions were being put and answered. The sentiment of the community had an influence in

causing the examiners to admit him to the ministry. He was employed here and remained ministering to what was for Smethport a large congregation until 1861, when he volunteered as a soldier in the Civil War. He was not long after crippled and discharged from military service. Then he found other congenial employment in scholastic work until called to the West, where he has since died. He was greatly beloved and did much good.

One of the hardest headed and kindest hearted ministers of this region was Elder S. D. Morris. He was a Calvinist in his education and he thought he believed in its doctrines; and yet he would never consent to send an infant or unrepentant soldier to hades. He always hunted around until he could find some reason why the particular person he was speaking of might escape the curse of Adam and Eve. This became manifest in the sermons he preached at their funerals, and was a consolation to the friends of the departed. In his life he would not knowingly tread on a worm, or permit the worst criminal to suffer for want of an apologist or defender.

It so happened I was employed to defend a woman who was a neighbor of his, on the charge of murder. On being interrogated he told me this woman had a tender heart and would not purposely hurt a fly; that he had often seen evidence of her love and tenderness, and she could not have done this cruel deed. I used him as a witness on the trial. The woman was acquitted and her escape was largely due to the testimony of Elder Morris.

On an occasion some forty years ago he held a discussion with a Universalist minister at the court house

in Smethport, on the question which was vital between them. This lasted for several evenings and the known ability of the disputants drew large audiences. In one of them the Universalist seemed to get the better of the particular argument, and Elder Morris manifested a loss of temper which by some was taken as evidence that he was worsted. When leaving the room two of the Baptist adherents met and one of them who was probably less grounded in the faith than he should have been, said to the other: "What do you think of it, Brother C.; if that Universalist knocks hell out of our religion, where will we be?" He was answered: "Never fear, Brother B., he can't do that; it is there to stay and you and I need only to be careful to keep out of it." At the conclusion the faith of the partisans remained unchanged and it was agreed that both sides had been well presented. Elder Morris preached the Bible as he understood it. He adhered to the justice of the punishment but tempered it with mercy. He did great good to a wide community and was greatly beloved in every household. The world was rendered better by his having lived in it.

The later ministers are well known to this younger generation. Their lives and their work are to be commended.

The laymen in the Baptist denomination are well remembered for their sterling qualities. Many of them lived to be aged and were amongst the most substantial of our early settlers. Among the departed I can call to mind the names of James Taylor, William S. Oviatt, Ghordis Corwin, William Williams, Benjamin Corwin, Job Gifford, Sr., Nelson Medbury, Moses Hackett, Rowland Burdick, and numerous others with their

wives and families. These and their co-workers did the best they could, and have done well.

The first building erected for public worship was by the Methodists in 1840; and that was the first one erected for that purpose in the County of McKean, as the writer believes. It is the same now used in a slightly modified form. The Baptist Church on Main Street, where the store of W. D. Gallup now stands, was erected in 1849, or thereabouts. It was afterwards removed to Water Street, where it burned. The congregation have since and until now been without a home. They seem, however, not to have lost heart, and the result of their patience and perseverance is shown in this beautiful structure. It will be a joy to

With my personal regards I remain

Yours sincerely,

D. W. C. Huntington

their hearts to assemble here and worship God according to their faith. The community will be made better by having it.

It is to be presumed that none entered the ministry, at the period of which I have spoken, with the expectation of pecuniary gain; for, as I remember it, the annual compensation fixed in the Methodist denomination for the country circuits was $100 for unmarried ministers; $50 additional if they had wives and proportionate additions if they had children. It was expected the married ministers would be provided with

[1]Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D. D., President Nebraska Wesleyan University; former pastor of M. E. Church, Bradford.

some sort of a residence and a stable for a horse (as a horse was required to go from place to place to attend the meetings on the circuit which were held on numerous days and nights of the week). In addition they were to be possessed of what they could get from voluntary *donations*. These surely were small enough as it was understood the house and the stable were to entertain the members of the society with their families whenever it suited them to come to town for religious services, or to do business. In some cases the supposed voluntary contributions (usually farm produce, whether needed or not) the minister found charged to him in the settlement for his salary.

The ministers of other denominations perhaps fared some better for they were permitted to remain in the same place so long as it was agreeable to the employer and employed. They were subject to a "call" while the Methodist was restricted to two years on the same circuit. The cost of apparel for the wives and children was small and it has been jealously, if not wickedly, said that some ministers added to their revenue by profits made in horse trades. This doubtless was slander, but it was recognized they liked and were able to have the finest horses within their circuits.

On an occasion, years ago, I went out for a winter afternoon drive when the air was keen and cold, and my horse going at about a four minute gait, when he was overtaken by a minister making better time. He evidently thought to pass me, but my horse objected and kept ahead until driving a few miles further the minister turned in at a school-house where he was to have an afternoon service. I thought nothing of it until later when I learned the minister told some sym-

pathizing acquaintances that Hamlin thought he had a good horse, but on a longer stretch when it was not Sunday, he could show him a thing about horses. Unfortunately for him the fame of his horse became noised about and he was stolen and run off to Buffalo, where he was found, but the thief escaped. I had the pleasure of contributing some money for his pursuit.

Much theological study was not required to fit them for their vocation, and they preached directly *at the hearts* of their congregations, each member of it feeling that he was the person addressed. Who can do better and have the modes of modern religious worship improved in their effect on the human heart?

Free Methodism

The first religious services under the auspices of the Free Methodist Church in McKean County were held in the neighborhood of Knapps Creek and Farmers Valley. These, however, did not result in any permanent organization. The first permanent services were established by Rev. John S. McGeary, then pastor at Randolph and Salamanca, New York, who established regular bi-weekly services in the Buchanan schoolhouse, about three miles north of Bradford, on the west side of Tuna Creek, in the summer of 1879. In September of the same year he was appointed by the Genesee conference of the church to the Bradford oil regions, for the purpose of introducing and establishing Free Methodism. In October, 1879, the first permanent Free Methodist Society in McKean County was organized by him in the above-named school-house, consisting of the following persons: Harriet E. Jones, Hiram Beardsley, Maudana Beardsley, Jennie E. Ser-

vis, Foreman J. Calkins and Mrs. Miller. In the spring of 1880 this society began the erection of a small frame church on the east side of Tuna Creek at what was known as State Line or Tuna Creek Post Office, about two miles south of Limestone, New York, and three and one-half miles north of Bradford. In July of the same year the church was dedicated and the society had increased to fourteen members. This church is still standing and the society has always had a regular pastor since.

Three years later Rev. A. D. Gaines, pastor of the charge, organized a society at the Bolivar school-house on Boliver Run, opposite what is now known as East Bradford, consisting of David Cornelius, Sr., William Cornelius, Mrs. William Cornelius, Isaac Cornelius, Anna B. Cornelius, David Cornelius, Jr., Eva Cornelius, Mrs. Helen Case and others. This society is still in existence, but has built no church edifice.

From this beginning, the church has gone forward until now there are church buildings and societies in Bradford, Eldred, West Eldred, Lewis Run, Port Allegany, Rixford and Duke Center. There are also societies at Portage Creek and Ormsby, and regular preaching appointments at Simpson, Davis and Aiken.

Rev. Albert Bean organized a society in Bradford in 1892, worshipping in a hall on the south side of the public square, and the church was built in the summer of 1895, and dedicated by Rev. W. A. Sellew on October 12, 1895. Said church building was erected on Pleasant Street under the labors of Rev. A. D. Zahniser, officiating pastor. The church at Lewis Run was erected about the same time by the same pastor, it being part of the Bradford circuit. The following ministers

served as pastors of the Bradford church: Albert Bean, E. S. Zahniser, F. W. Cox, O. Gornell, J. J. Zahniser, and Edward Blews, the present incumbent. He has been successful in liquidating the debt against the parsonage property, so the congregation is now free from debt, and in a prosperous condition.

Prominent in the work of McKean County were the following ministers, who labored as district elders: R. W. Hawkins, J. Barnhart, J. S. McGeary, W. A. Sellew, W. B. Roupe, and D. B. Tobey.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army began its work in McKean County in the city of Bradford in the year eighteen hundred eighty-eight (1888), and continued for a few years, then ceased for various reasons.

In April, 1897, Adjt. Trevitt was appointed to reopen the work. He came and rented the W. C. T. U. Hall on Public Square. He met with good success, was here for ten months, then Adjt. S. Hunton took charge and labored here for five months. Then Adjt. W. H. Turner took charge of the work. While here the adjutant opened up a shelter for homeless men, where a man could get a good clean bed and bath for 10 cents, and if he had no money, could get it free. During Adjt. Turner's stay much good was done, and many friends made for the army. He left October 31, 1899. He was followed by Adjt. J. Faulkner, who had charge from November 5, 1899, to November 25, 1900. Then came two young women officers, Staff Capt. McAbbee and Adjt. Long, who had charge of the work until December 1, 1901. Then came Adjt. Maltry, who had charge of the work until April 27, 1902. Then

Adjt. S. Bradley took charge until August, 1902. Then the present officers, Adjt. and Mrs. Lyon, took charge of the work. During the year 1903 the Salvation Army erected a beautiful temple on Kennedy Street, which is valued at $16,000. On the ground floor there are two stores which are rented; a hall for week night meetings; a shelter for homeless men, where a man can get a hot or cold shower bath and a nice clean bed for 10 cents. The shelter can accommodate 20 men. On the second floor in the front there is a flat of six rooms, where the officers in charge of the work live, then a large hall with a seating capacity of four hundred. On the third floor are two bed rooms and a large room for a woman's shelter, which will accommodate 25 women. The army in Bradford does quite a lot of charitable work every year. It gives a Christmas dinner to the poor. Last Christmas over nine hundred were supplied with a good dinner. Christmas night three hundred poor children received two toys, box of candy, orange, clothing, etc. The last two years over three thousand garments were distributed among the poor, many families have received assistance in the way of food, etc. Meetings are conducted nightly, one on the street and one in the hall. The membership of Bradford's corps is 55 soldiers, Sunday school attendance 60.

Kane—The Salvation Army work was opened in Kane, Pa., by Adjt. Brazier, Ensign Heath and Lieut. Lewis January 27, 1903. Much good work has been accomplished in this short time. They have a membership of 40 soldiers and a good Sabbath school. The officers who opened the work are at present in charge.

Temple Beth Zion

The first steps for founding the Hebrew Reform Congregation Beth Zion were taken on October 1, 1879. The temple is located on corner of South Avenue and Potter Street. N. Grossmeyer was its first presiding officer. The following is the present official board of the congregation:

President, A. M. Mayer; Vice-President, Morris Shear; Treasurer, Bennett Nusbaum; Secretary, Sam Bear. Board of Trustees: J. C. Greenwald, John Weiss, Felix Steinberger, Abraham Simons, D. C. Greenwald. School Board: M. Cohen, President; Felix Steinberger, David Whitestone, Henry Friedenberg.

The Ladies Auxiliary Society considerably contributes to the welfare of the temple. The various ministers of the temple were: Rev. S. Weil, 1880-1895; Rev. S. Wasserman, 1895-1896; Rev. Louis G. Reynolds, 1896-1900; Rev. S. M. Rich, M. A., 1900—.

Orthodox

The Kennedy Street Hebrew Orthodox Congregation, organized and built in 1881. Founders were: Late Hyman Cohn, David Levi, Mr. B. Jacobs, Mrs. Michaels, Joe Rosenberg. Presidents were: Messrs. B. Jacobs, H. Cohn, D. Levi, J. Rosenberg, S. Werthman, H. Lovits, Mr. Megantz, H. Cohen, M. Ertz. Ministers of the Congregation: Revs. Weinstock, Zacchi, Cohen, Jacobson, Max Lieberman, Rabbinovitz, Grafman, Simon Glazer, Isaac Slick. Present President, H. Lovits. Present Minister, Rev. Hirsh Wolenske. Assistant Minister, Rev. Isaac Slick.

Christian Science Work and Church

Early in 1887 Mrs. Clara Evans, a student of Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, came to St. James Hotel and did a great deal of Christian Science healing and taught a few students.

The students and patients formed a reading class in May of 1889 to study the Bible and Science and Health by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy. The names of the members of this class were:

Miss Sarah E. Morrison,	Mrs. Etheridge,
Mrs. Rosa Squire,	Miss Martha Hunter,
Mrs. Mary Drew,	Mrs. Eva Arnold,
Mrs. Laura Edgett,	Mrs. Lota B. Field,
Mrs. Fannie Wheeler,	Mrs. Minnie Whipple,

Continuing in this until August of 1891, then securing Judge S. J. Hanna of Scranton, Pa., to give us some lectures, and through the judge in February, 1892, we secured Richard Smith, a student of Judge S. J. Hanna, a helper in the work. Smith led all the meetings as then directed by Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy in Mother Church Manual. Sixteen students attended a class of instruction on Christian Science given by Richard Smith. In 1892 the Mother Church Manual granted and recognized such leaders to form churches and lead them though not being a graduate of the Metaphysical College of Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy.

In 1895 Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy instituted the Bible and Science and Health the only preachers to be used in all Christian Science churches. In April, 1895, the students who had become members of the Mother Church organized the church under rules laid down in Mother Church Manual the 25th day of April, 1895. Miss Sarah E. Morrison applied for a church card

notice in Christian Science Journal which was granted by Church Board of Mother Church. The church to be known as First Church of Christ Scientist, which continues until this date, April, 1904. Richard Smith left the C. S. students March, 1895, and after having been taught by Rev. Mary G. B. Eddy in November, 1898, came to Bradford in December, 1898. After this we took steps to secure a charter for the First Church of Christ Scientist in Bradford, Pa. We engaged the efforts of R. B. Stone, attorney-at-law, and Lester H. Simons, notary public. The application being signed by the majority of the members of First Church of Christ Scientist. Members as listed petitioners for charter.

Adalaide P. Washburn	(Seal)
Miss Sarah E. Morrison	(Seal)
James B. Hunt	(Seal)
Mrs. Frances Funk	(Seal)
Miss Lillian Field	(Seal)
Philip Mosher	(Seal)
John F. Argue	(Seal)

The subscribers here and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of First Church of Christ Scientist in Bradford, Pennsylvania, for the purpose and upon the terms herein stated. 13765 No. 37, October, 1899.

State of Pennsylvania,
County of McKean.

Recorded this 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, in the recorder's office of said county, in Miscellaneous Book, Vol. W, page 110, etc., given under my hand and seal of said office the date above written.

Signed G. W. Mitchell, Recorder.
A. M. Choate, Deputy.

Church membership since 1895, total 49 members.

Present membership, April, 1904, thirty (30).

Services held at 18 Kennedy Street, McAlpin Building.

There are students and members in most of the towns and villages of the County of McKean, Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XVIII

Smethport Academy

Smethport Academy was established by Act of Assembly approved January 19, 1829 (P. L. 17). It named as trustees Jonathan Colegrove, Solomon Sartwell, Jr., George Darling, James Taylor, Joseph Otto, Paul E. Scull and William Williams. By its provisions only subscribers to the stock or funds were privileged to vote at the annual election.* The State appropriation of $2,000 was conditional upon subscription and payment of $500 in addition to the donation of $500 assured by John Keating. Poor children to the number of five were to be taught gratis for a year.

The academy opened in 1837 with Luther Humphry as principal. In 1841 that position was held by Hon. Glenni Scofield, in 1844 by Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, in 1849 by F. A. Allen, in 1863 by Columbus Cornforth, in 1864 by Hon. W. W. Brown, and he was followed by W. J. Milliken, Esq., and W. H. Curtis. It passed into history, as did other like institutions throughout the Commonwealth, upon the advent of the high school. But the doors of its memories are still open. Its catalogues of pupils bore some notable names.

At the time of her death in 1907 Miss Sarah Amelia Scull was mentioned in the local press as "One of the most talented and highly educated women in this State." As a Greek scholar her position was unique. She made a profound study of Greek mythology. She was the author of a work entitled "Greek Mythol-

*See reminiscences of Byron D. Hamlin.

SARAH AMELIA SCULL

Native Daughter of McKean; Scholar, Teacher, Lecturer, Author on Greek Architecture and Mythology; Director of Studios at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington and in Athens. (Engraved by Bragdon)

ogy Systematized" and other kindred works. Her collection of authorities on the subject and of photographs made in Athens under her direction were unsurpassed. She was a teacher and lecturer of note upon Greek art. As a pupil of Smethport Academy, of which her father, Paul E. Scull, was one of the corporators, she set in its history an undying star. Her further studies were prosecuted in the university at Lima, New York. She taught in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Ogontz. She had famous Greek studios in Washington and Athens. How completely her life became absorbed in the thrilling grandeur of Greek art is illustrated in the following passage from the eloquent funeral tribute of her former pastor, Rev. W. A. Harris: "I have listened as she has told of standing for the first time before the crumbling splendor of the Parthenon, beholding that wonder of Greek art, as it gleamed like a broken jewel in the sunlight, while the tears fell down upon the sacred dust from which had flown forever the noble spirit of her loved Greece."

But what shall be said of the personality of this rare, gifted, favorite daughter of McKean for the eye of future generations to read? Perhaps Mrs. Ada M. Young, writing as if for the community, has given to it the best expression when she says: "We all loved her dearly." In more measured phrase her pastor contributed his portrayal in these culled passages wherein he spoke of the common "admiration for the childlike simplicity of her life, its gentleness of spirit and charm of manner, its gift of friendship, its devotion to beauty, both in nature and in art, and for its still more intense devotion to truth and goodness. . . . She held this simplicity in such a natural way that it gave to her a

certain nobleness of character. . . . Who of us shall ever forget the sweet gentleness that was as much a part of her as the fragrance is of the rose? . . . . For her, beauty was the smile which God had thrown out upon the universe. . . . The beauty which appealed to her most strongly was that embodied in the mythology and art and literature of the ancient Greeks. . . . . In her book, Greek Mythology Systematized, she has written: 'Wherever human beings have lived we find this mingling of fear and hope, this evidence of the spirit's consciousness of its divine origin and heavenly destination, taking pathetic expression in its sacrifices, votive offerings, priesthoods, sacred fanes and festivals. We admit that these were but indirect revelations, but we hold that they were God-given and not the result of mental processes' . . . . It does not seem to us a strange thing that she should be the friend and associate of scholars and lovers of art and religious leaders of our own and other lands, nor that her qualities of mind and heart won for her the friendship of statesmen, bishops, editors and authors whose names are household words. It is not so easy to understand how she bore toward all the same gracious manner of a true friend nor how she held the affection of the highest and the humblest just as she held ours who would pay her a tribute of love this day."

By invitation of Pompelon Club she addressed that famous forum on the evening of the 25th of February, 1888. The Bradford "Era" next morning published the following report:

> "A sweet, womanly, intellectual face, surmounted by a coronet of silver hair: a petite form, robed in a costume of gray lustrous silk, such is the agreeable, attractive per-

sonnel of Miss S. Amelia Scull, who lectured under the auspices of the Pompelon Club Saturday evening on 'The Shrines and Deities of Ancient Greece.' This dainty cultured lady has explored Attica, stood upon Olympia, photographed the sacred places of Greece, gazed upon all that is beautiful and ennobling in art of the world's art treasures and crystallized this knowledge into an agreeable entertaining lecture. This is profusely illustrated from photographs taken by herself of the objects and places seen and visited. Miss Scull is an undoubted enthusiast in the fas-

IN THE HEART OF SENECA LAND—SINNONTOUAN

cinating study of ancient mythology, and brings all the knowledge acquired by years of research, study and travel before her hearers. The gifted lecturer traced the gradual evolution, the upward influence as expressed in the ennobling forms, the dawning of inspiration in the purity and majesty of expression in the wondrous art work of Greek genius. In the diminished light, looking at the illuminated pictures of the gods and goddesses, listening to a musical voice recalling Jupiter, Plato, Apollo, Minerva, Diana, Juna

and Venus, ancient mythology becomes a reality: the enthusiasm of the speaker becomes contagious; the heroic deeds of the Trojans are again enacted, Doric architecture is all that is ideally beautiful. The speaker gracefully expressed acknowledgments to Pompelon Club; its president thanked the speaker for her entertaining and instructive lecture, and two hours' journey in ancient Greece was ended."

CHAPTER XIX

Navigable Highways

During the first seventy-five years of the county's history the era in which the forests were converted into lumber, all the principal streams navigable by rafts or logs were declared public highways by Act of Assembly. The following is a complete transcript of the Act pertaining to Tununguant Creek, approved April 14, 1828, P. L. 478. It will be of interest as showing just what was meant by the term "navigable:"

An Act declaring the Tununguant creek a public highway, appr. April 14, 1828, PL 478.

Be it enacted &c that from and after the passage of this act Tununguant creek in McKean County from the New York State line up the stream to the junction of the west branch one mile and up the south branch two miles from said junction, be and the same is hereby declared to be a public highway, for the passing of rafts, boats or other crafts, and it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants desiring of using the navigation of said creek, to remove all natural and artificial obstructions from the bed or channel of the said creek, except dams for mills and other water works, and also to erect such slopes at the mills or other dams in said creek as may be necessary for the passage of rafts, boats or other vessels; *Provided* such slope be so constructed as not to injure the works of or attached tc such dams; *And provided also,* that any person or persons owning or possessing lands on said creek, shall have liberty to construct any dam or dams across the

same, agreeably and such to all the restrictions and provisions of an act of the General assembly of this Commonwealth passed the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An Act to authorize any person or persons owning lands adjoining navigable streams of water declared public highways to erect dams upon such streams for mills and other water works."

In substantially the same phrase all that part of Oswayo Creek was declared a public highway which lies between the north line of the State and the forks of the creek about twenty miles from its mouth; and all that part of Six's or Conondau Creek which lies between the town of Smethport and its mouth.

CHAPTER XX

East and West Road

While the act establishing this road does not recite its special purpose it is apparent from its extent across the entire northern border that it is a State enterprise of unusal character. The fact that it was designed to run longitudinally through the heart of the belt for which the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company was contending, a region only sparsely settled, signifies clearly that its purpose was to bind the inhabitants in loyalty to the State.

Commissioners, of whom Francis King of Ceres, was one, were appointed pursuant to Act of Assembly, approved April 4, 1807, for exploring and making a road through the Moosic Mountains to the western boundary of the State. By Act of March 28, 1808, the report of the commissioners was approved, and, *inter alia*, the County Commissioners of McKean were authorized to appropriate the entire unseated tax for the purpose. For the improvement of this road an Act of February 13, 1816 (P. L. 325), appropriated $3,000, payable in three annual installments, to each of the following counties, to wit: Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Warren and Erie. Subsequent acts made further provision for maintenance and improvement.

During his term as a representative in the General Assembly of 1833, Hon. Orlo J. Hamlin endeavored to procure the passage of an act appropriating $200,000 for the repair and improvement of this road. While it

was under consideration he spoke for two hours in its behalf, making what was regarded as the ablest speech of the session.—Life and Works of Orlo J. Hamlin, page 13.

Other Roads of Historical Interest—It is not within the purpose of this sketch to describe the highway system of the county or to recount its history, but the following main statutory roads are cited as of more than casual interest:

Act April 11, 1825 (P. L. 432), commissioners appointed to view, lay out and mark a State road from the town of Indiana in the county of Indiana, through Punsutawning in the county of Jefferson, and Smethport in the county of McKean, to the town of Ceres in said county of McKean, "the ascent or descent of which road shall at no place exceed five degrees from an horizontal line."

Act March 15, 1838 (P. L. 73), authorized the County Commissioners of McKean to appropriate $3,000 on the road from Smethport to Canoe Place, and $2,000 on road from Smethport to the mouth of Kendall Creek."

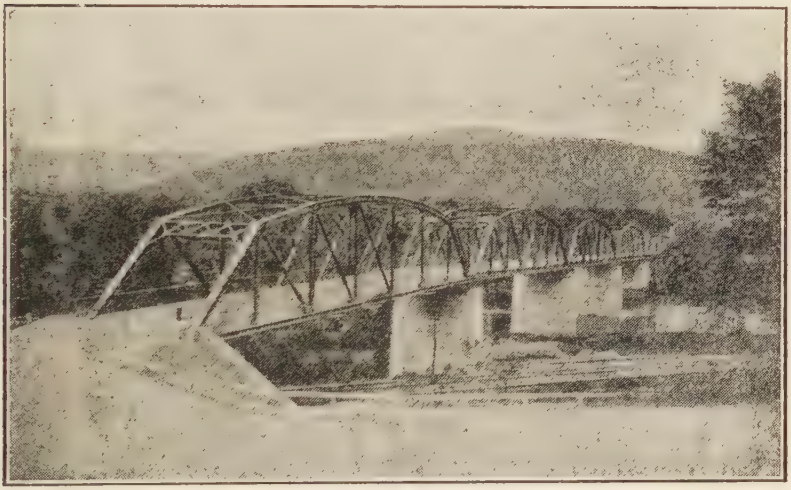
Act April 22, 1844 (P. L. 329), commissioners appointed from Clearfield, Elk and McKean (Daniel Beckwith), one from each, to lay out a State road from "Karthouse on the turnpike thence by way of Trout Run in Elk Co., to Smethport in McKean County."

Act February 27, 1845 (P. L. 80), authorizing commissioners to draw $2,000 "in making a certain road beginning at or near the mouth of Sugar Creek run, thence to the State Road leading from Smethport in the County of McKean to Warren in the County of

Warren and intersecting said State road about one mile West of the residence of Jonathan Marsh."

Act February 22, 1854 (P. L. 96), providing for the repair of the Olean Road in Indiana County "from Indiana to the New York State Line."

Plank Roads—Owing to the density of the forest and impracticability of grading to shed water through standing stumps, especially during the lumber era,



NEW ALLEGHENY RIVER BRIDGE AT BRADFORD JUNCTION, JOINT ENTERPRISE OF THE CITY OF BRADFORD AND STATE OF NEW YORK

when the roads were cut deep by logs and carts, it was hardly possible to keep the road sufficiently dry to be of use. Hence resort was had to the laying down of corduroy or plank roads. In the single legislative session of 1853 eighty-four plank roads were authorized by separate enactments.

By Act of May 13, 1850 (P. L. 746), the Smethport and Olean Plank Road Company was incorporated with Solomon Sartwell, Orlo J. Hamlin, Hiram Payne, R. Wright and Samuel Espey, directors.

The recent history of the county, particularly its western area, has been signalized by two remarkable achievements in commercial road-building, accomplished by the Bradford Board of Commerce, of which Colonel A. D. Burns is now president, under the immediate direction of committees of which he was chairman. One is the Interstate Parkway, leading from the City of Bradford to Allegany State Park, and the other is the extension of a concrete highway from the State line through the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation to Bradford Junction on the north side of the Allegheny River, where at the fork of the interurban lines of the Olean, Bradford and Salamanca Traction Company, it intersects also a concrete trunk line or State-constructed highway from New York City and the West. So essential as a traffic route did this road extension and bridge over the Allegheny appear to the Board of Commerce that it made a donation to the State Highway Commission of New York of a subscribed fund of ninety thousand dollars. It serves not only as an important connecting traffic line, but also as an approach to Allegany State Park via Bradford and the Interstate Parkway.

CHAPTER XXI

Fair Play Men

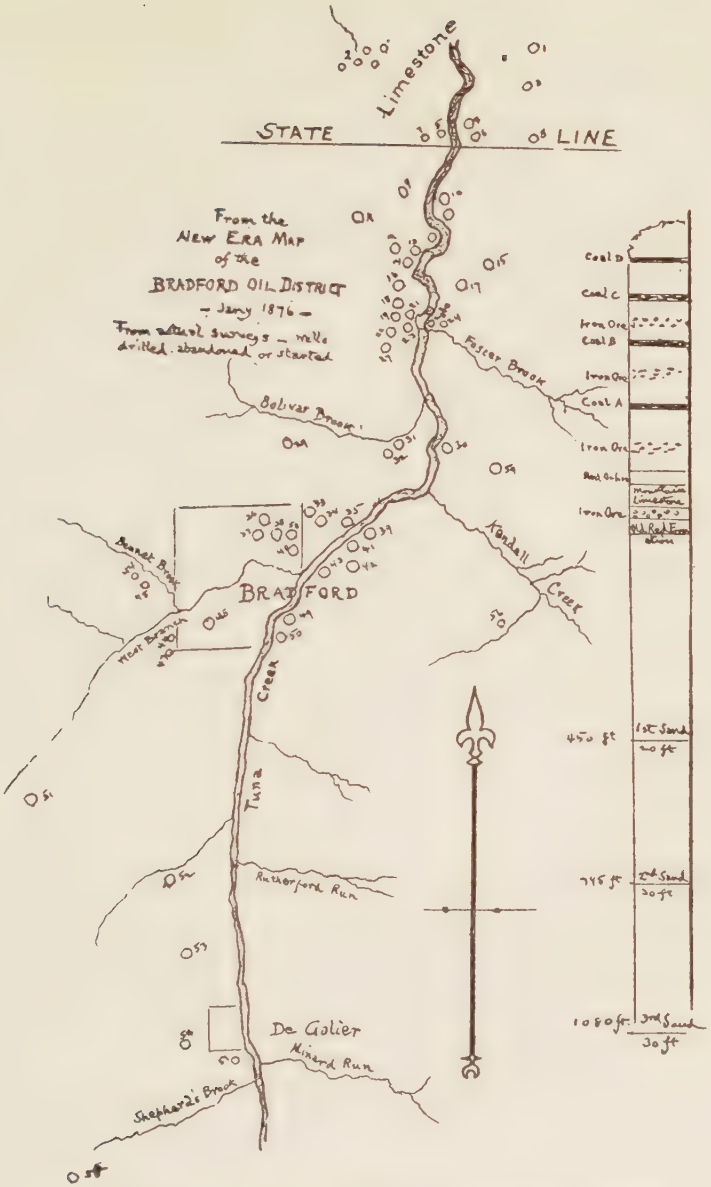
Along the West Branch between the years 1768 and 1784, an interesting historic episode was occurring. The treaty of 1768 had made Tiadaghton the western boundary of the territory ceded to the Province. As settlers moved westward the question arose whether Tiadaghton, being an Indiana name, was identical with Lycoming Creek or with Pine Creek, farther westward, both being tributaries of the West Branch, flowing into it from the north. The Act for opening the Land Office, April 1, 1784, 2 Vol. Laws of Pa., p. 105, is accompanied by an editorial note in which the following passage occurs:

> "William Penn, although clothed with powers as full and comprehensive as those possessed by the adventurers from Portugal and Spain, was influenced by a purer morality and sounder policy. His religious principles did not permit him to wrest the soil of Pennsylvania by force from the people to whom God and nature gave it, nor to establish his title in blood, but under the shade of the lofty trees of the forest, his right was fixed by treaties with the natives, and sanctified, as it were, by incense smoking from the calumet of peace."

Hence when the question arose as to which creek constituted the boundary the Penn government at first counseled and then commanded that there should be no advance of settlers beyond Lycoming Creek. But the settlers believing from such sources of information as were to them accessible that Pine Creek was the Indian Tiadaghton pushed on to the banks of that stream.

Thereupon the Philadelphia government withdrew its protection, and as late as December 21, 1784, doubtless not yet informed of the Fort Stanwix treaty of October in that year, the Provincial Assembly passed an act declaring the boundary to be along Lycoming Creek. The treaty made it clear, and the settlers were expressly told at Fort Stanwix that the Tiadaghton is the same as we call Pine Creek and that it is the largest tributary emptying into the West Branch. Thus the defiant settlers were vindicated. During the long period in which they were outlawed by the Penn government they lived under their own form of organization. They chose an Executive Committee to conduct the administration and adopted a simple code of laws so manifestly just that the settlement came to be known as Fair Play Men. In the midst of this period of political ostracism Independence was declared. The Fair Play Men had known that such declaration was contemplated, and they favored it. It was a dramatic incident of their sojourn that on the 4th day of July 1776, ignorant of the action of the Convention in Philadelphia, they assembled on the plain above Pine Creek and unanimously adopted stirring resolutions declaring their independence of the government of Great Britain.

Upon promulgation of the treaty of 1784 by which the Indian title in Pennsylvania was extinguished the Fair Play settlement disintegrated, some of their number pressing westward up the Sinnemahoning and by the Portage to the headwaters of the Allegheny.



FIRST WELLS OF BRADFORD OIL DISTRICT; THEIR LOCATION AND ORDER OF DRILLING
(Wells identified in footnotes on following pages.)

CHAPTER XXII

Incidents of Petroleum Discovery

Twenty years of indescribable excitement followed the discovery of oil. The valley swarmed with prospectors. The streets were ground into mire by heavily loaded teams. The strife to secure leases of promising territory was keen and many farmers thinking to take advantage of the competition made haste to sell royalty interests. The following lines are from a poem written by Dr. E. A. Van Scoy, under a pseudonymn and printed in the Bradford Era at the time:

> He said he'd sell the royalty
> Of his maturing well,
> The depth in earth that it was down
> He really could not tell.
> Perhaps in feet a thousand was
> A matter very slight,
> Providing that with cash I took
> His offer up that night.

The methods of producing oil have undergone development and old methods have been superceded. Tools, cable, machinery, have all been improved. The introduction of the gas engine and air compressor plants have almost revolutionized the pumping of wells. Long lines of pull-rods running through fields and forests,

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1. Baillet well, abandoned. 2. Moses wells. 3. People's well, abandoned. 4. Whitney & Evans, John Miller farm. 5. Chambers & Co., Eli Hooker farm. 6. Wing, Lockwood & Co., H. Beardsley farm. 7. Harsh & Schreiber, W. Beardsley farm. 8. Principal station, Olean Pipe Line Co. 9. Evans, Glass farm. 10. Whitney & Evans, H. Gilbert farm. 11. Crosley, Philip Hooker farm. 12. Foster & Whitney, Foster farm. 13. Olmstead well, Crooks farm. 14. Emery well, Taylor & Wilcox farm. 15. Crocker dry hole, Kingsbury farm. 16. Butts, No. 1, A. Buchanan farm. 17. Whitney & Evans, Therry farm. 18. Fagundus, No. 3, J. Buchanan farm. 19. Fagundus, No. 1, J. Buchanan farm. 20. Crocker, Watkins farm. 21. Smith & McKinney, Jones, Buchanan farm.

moving back and forth with monotonous ejaculation, and without any apparent motive power, when encountered by a stranger, are a source of wonder. Thus Dr. Herbert F. Williams of Brooklyn, exclaimed in verse:

Flut, Flut, Flut!
What words for man to hear!
Unearthly in their weird refrain
As if some devil was in pain,
While I'm in dread and sinking fear
of that
Flut, Flut, Flut!

Glut, Glut, Glut!
I hear the clanking rods!
I follow them to wooded dell
And find them hitched to depths of hell
A taunting to the gods,
Hissing
Glut, Glut, Glut!

Sput, Sput, Sput!
Unceasing is your cry,
I see your harnessed arms,
I know your wizard charms
Will suck the mountains dry
With your
Sput, Sput, Sput!

When production waned and the cost of producing became too disproportionate to the quantity produced it was found that the introduction of water into a given well would increase the output of oil from another well near to the first. This result was presumed to follow from the pressure of the water sufficient to drive the oil

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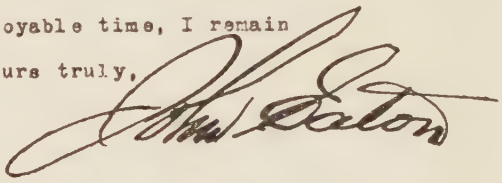
22. Foster Co., No. 2, Jones Buchanan farm. 23. Smith & McKinney, No. 2, J. Buchanan farm. 24. Crocker Cronan farm. 25. Whitney, Clark and Babcock farm. 26. Crocker, Lynch farm. 27. Foster Co., No. 1, Hinchey farm. 28. Howe & Frisbie, Larned Foster. 29. Chambers & Co., Dikeman heirs, Bolivar. 30. Wilcox & Early, Clark farm. 31. Whitney, J. S. Seward farm. 32. Lewis, Levi Seward farm. 33. Jackson & Walker, No. 1, P. T. Kennedy farm. 34. Prentice, Cockroft farm. 35. Emery, Cockroft farm. 36. Jackson & Walker, No. 3, Mrs. Hahey farm. 37. Olmstead well, No. 2, Sanford farm. 38. Fagundus, No. 3, Ward farm. 39. Emery, P. Ackley farm. 40. Jackson & Walker, No. 2, Evans farm. 41. Emery, W. R. Foster farm. 42. Crocker, Schoonover

before it from the first well to the second. This force was called "restored pressure." The result, however, of expert geological study has been to negative this theory. The porosity of the productive sand-rock consists of such a tangle of crooked channels as to be non-permeable. After examination of cores taken from different wells the preferred theory is that the increase of production is due to capillary force. When the effect of the introduction of water subsides it is custotmary to consider the well exhausted, and it is consequently abandoned. After such abandonment it has

Wishing all an enjoyable time, I remain

Yours truly,



been demonstrated that a large proportion of the oil deposit still remains in the ground. The object of present study is to find some method to recover an increased proportion of the deposit. The suggestion of Frederick H. Newell, elsewhere referred to in this volume, supported by expert representatives of the United States Geological Survey, is to the effect that the introduction of common soda into the well will promote the production by causing the sand and oil to

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farm. 43. Whitney & Evans, Raub farm. 44. Chambers & Co., Boss farm. 45. Chambers & Co., Colegrove farm. 46. Barnsdall hole, Whitney farm, abandoned. 47. Bradford Oil Company hole, Whitney farm, abandoned. 48. Chambers & Co., Moorhouse farm. 49. Ernest & Co., J. W. Brennan farm. 50. Chamber & Co., Dikeman & Newell farm. 51. Chambers & Co., Blair farm. 52. Emery, Tibbits farm. 53. Emery, Morris farm. 54. DeGolier Oil Co., DeGolier farm. 55. Salem Oil Co., Salem Oil Co. 56. Taylor Oil Co., F. A. Moore. 57. King Oil Co., D. B. Foster. 58. Prentice, No. 2, Cockroft. 59. Prey well, Clark farm, abandoned.

separate. In line with this suggestion experiments are now in progress.

The petroleum of the Bradford district has been proved under test to be superior in quality to that of any known field in the world. It is commercially claimed by responsible agencies and associated oil producers to be one hundred per cent. pure. The casing-head gasoline produced in this field is also recognized as of the highest grade.

Through the domestication of natural gas by Charles E. Hequembourg, its application by regular system to the supply of light and heat to the inhabitants of a municipality, and his discovery of improved service by burners designed for the admixture of air and gas, the discovery by Philip M. Berwald that gasoline could be produced by the hot blending of casing-head gas with naptha, and the demonstration by Amanda Jones[1] of the efficiency of her device for burning oil under control, immense sources of National wealth thus disclosed, may be traced to the county of McKean.

Immediately prior to the discovery of petroleum in the Tuna Valley considerable success had been attained in the production of oil by the distillation of shale. Works for that purpose had been established and successfully operated on Main Street in the City of Bradford opposite Hotel Holley.

An Act of Assembly was passed, approved January 30, 1856 (P. L. 7), extending the provisions of the Act to encourage manufacturing corporations so that it will apply to corporations organized "for the making

[1] Miss Jones was no less a poet than inventor. Her volume, entitled "A Prairie Idyl," received high praise from Whittier, Stoddard and others.

and manufacturing of oils, hydro-carbon fluids and all other products resulting from subjecting coal of any kind to the action of heat or the process of distillation in any manner whatever."

Many years before the Supreme Court decided that oil and gas were of the nature of animals feræ naturæ, and that possession of the land is not necessarily possession of the oil, the producers of the Bradford District instinctively apprehended that such must be the law. Hence boundary lines were crowded to

But, seriously, those were great days and Bradford was a great town.

With sincere regret that I cannot accept your kind invitation, and with the hope that you will inform my other friends of my inability to attend a celebration which I trust will be entirely successful to all concerned, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Honorable R. B. Stone,
Bradford, Pennsylvania.

S. G. BAYNE

bridle the animal before it should escape. In fact purchasers of disputed titles were unwilling to await the slow processes of the law. Locations were seized and recovered by violence. Battledore and shuttlecock were played with half-built rigs. Warrants of arrest were issued by justices of the peace upon actions of forcible entry and detainer, and while one set of workmen were on trial the opposing force were at work in the rig. This procedure came to be known as a "Bradford

ejectment." It was the incipiency of a new body of law, now grown to remarkable magnitude and extended throughout the union. The law of petroleum and natural gas was chiefly formulated and developed at the McKean County bar before Judge Williams, presiding, Judge Olmsted and later Judge Morrison. Its guiding principles were discovered, moulded by discussion and argued into decision and decree by the lawyers then leading in practice at Smethport, Byron D. Hamlin, David Sterrett, George A. Berry, Nelson B. Smiley, Mortimer F. Elliott of Wellsboro, and Rasselas Brown of Warren. Contributing to this end was the bar of Venango under the leadership of Judge Trunkey, J. D. Hancock, Roger Sherman and J. W. Lee. The petroleum industry presented many novel questions and so intricate had the law of the subject become, that when a vacancy occurred on the Supreme Bench it was felt that it should be filled by a selection from the Common Pleas, where these questions were rife and the customs of the business best known, and the transcendant qualifications of Judge Williams, the presiding judge of this district, assured his nomination and election.

Concerning the origin of petroleum the accepted theory of the decomposition of marine animals is fully explained by Dr. Newell in the historical address published in this volume.

Extracts from Bulletin No. 56 (September, 1922, by Robert B. Bossler) of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey:

> "Oil wells cease flowing when only a small part of the oil has been delivered to the surface. Then pumping is resorted to and more oil is obtained. . . .
>
> "The several methods of rejuvenating oil wells may be

classed in two groups, those applied to pools or leases, and those applied to single wells. The methods applicable to pools or leases are: (1) the restoration of pressure by water flooding, (2) restoration by compressed air, (3) by dewatering of flooded pools. Methods applied to single wells are: (1) cleaning by chemical or electrical processes, (2) developing upper sands. . . .

"Bradford Pool—The Bradford Pool is in McKean County, Pennsylvania, and Cattaraugus County, New York. The area according to Lewis is 85,000 acres. These figures will be used for acre calculations. Production began in 1869, and to 1915 the pool yielded 230,000,000 barrels of oil, or an average of 2,700 barrels per acre. Estimating an additional production of 21,250,000 barrels to the end of 1920 gives an average yield of 2,940 barrels per acre. . . . Structurally, this is one of the flattest oil fields known, dips probably not exceeding 10 feet per mile in any direction. . . .

"In recent years the practice of flooding has become very general. Fully 80 per cent. of the leases are partially flooded, either from within the lease or from adjoining leases. A rough estimate of the probable area already flooded (September, 1922), including area watered out accidentally, would be about 25 per cent. . . .

"The spread of flooding is, roughly, 100 to 200 feet per year. . . . Assuming average conditions, there are removed by normal yield and by flooding probably about 10,000 barrels per acre, which indicates that there remains in the sand about 70 per cent. of its original content. . . . "

The petroleum reserves in Pennsylvania are estimated as follows:

1. Future production unaided by improved methods ..... 35,000 000 barrels
2. Reserves in Bradford pool recoverable by flooding ..... 179,000,000 barrels
3. Reserves in remainder of the State recoverable by compressed air ..... 273,000,000 barrels

487,000,000 barrels

From U. S. Geological Survey press bulletin of April 17, 1925:

"The Northwestern Producers' Association of Pennsylvania and the Forest Oil Co. of Bradford, Pa., have coöperated with the Department of the Interior through the Geological Survey by furnishing cores of the oil sands in the Bradford and Bolivar oil fields in Northwestern Pennsylvania and Southwestern New York. . . .

"Two independent estimates indicate that an average of 30,000 to 35,000 barrels of oil an acre (approximately three-fourths of the oil originally in the Bradford sand) is left in the sand by the methods of oil recovery now practiced."

From U. S. Geological Survey press notice released July 2, 1925:

"From samples of sand that have been saturated by Bradford oil in the laboratory the oil may be flushed readily and with relative completeness, even when the movement of the water through the sand is slow, if a salt of the sodium carbonate type is dissolved in the water used for flushing. Soda ash, washing soda, and in an inferior degree water glass (sodium silicate) and borax have yielded very promising results in the sample tested. Accordingly it appears possible that the same or similar solutions may cause much larger recoveries of oil than are now won in the oil fields, provided the solution works as well, or even half as well, when commercially tried in the deeply buried oil sand. Washing soda is very soluble and is inexpensive. The wells should be charged liberally with it at the start of a water drive and at intervals thereafter. Geological survey tests indicate that the possibility of clogging a drive by an overdose is very remote. However, it is not yet known whether such a solution will yield good results on a commercial scale. . . . Therefore, while the survey offers no assurance that the tests will be successful, it recommends that a careful trial be made by some company which is in a position to make the tests under favorable circumstances, and which is fully able to stand any

losses consequent to failure if the method does not work successfully under practical field conditions."

" . . . The total production of the State to date has been approximately 750,000,000 barrels, of which 238,000,000 barrels have come from the Bradford field, leaving 512,000,000 as the production of the rest of the State. A conservative estimate of future production without the use of special methods, as worked out by a production curve, is 35,000,000 barrels. This gives a total natural production of 547,000,000 barrels for the State, exclusive of the Bradford field. If we estimate that fifty per cent. of this quantity will be produced by compressed air, we have an estimate reserve from the rest of Pennsylvania of 273,000,000 barrels. . . .

"No mention has been made in this paper of the possibility of obtaining oil by means of shafts and galleries, after the manner of the French in Alsace. This is a possible source of enormous quantities of petroleum, possibly less remote than shale oil."

From Oil and Gas Fields of Pennsylvania, by George H. Ashley (State Geologist) and J. French Robinson, Pennsylvania Geological Survey, 1922:

"Oil and gas are essentially complex compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. The exact proportion of these elements in any oil or gas can be determined by analysis, and it is possible by fractional distillation to drive off one after another, a large number of well-known compounds, ranging from ether to vaseline, including gasoline, kerosene, benzine, toluene, and a great many others. . . .

"The search for oil and gas may be made a regular legitimate business, assuring as steady an income as any other line of business, or it may become a gamble pure and simple. . . . The Bradford field is almost unique in the high percentage of productive holes. Taking the State as a whole the figures show: Of 2376 drillings in 1917, 2024 were productive, and 252 dry, etc. This gives an average of 13 per cent. for dry holes. . . .

"As shown by the map, the oil fields of the State are

limited on the east by a fairly sharp line which in a general way runs from the northeast corner of McKean County just east of Clarion and Pittsburgh, to a point a little east of the southwest corner of the State."

The volume above quoted divides the county of McKean into fourteen pools, named Lafayette, Windfall, Sugar Run, Gilbert Run, Bradford, Kushequa, Ormsby, Wetmore, Kane, Hazlehurst, Marvindale, Smethport, Colegrove, Betula. Of the Bradford Pool it says:

"Many big wells were drilled in old field, but most of them have settled to one-eighth barrel per day, except in the flooded area, where some of the wells are making as high as 50 barrels per day. A well drilled in June, 1878, produced 150 barrels a day for several days, and is still producing one-quarter barrel a day. About 35,000 wells in the field. Nearly 60 wells are being completed each month. Production to January, 1886, 121,866,000 barrels."

The following table, compiled under the direction of Dr. George H. Ashley, State Geologist, supplemented by the addition of 771,000 barrels reported for McKean County to the United States Geological Survey, not included in the figures of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, shows the gratifying leadership of this county, distancing, as it does, all the other eighteen producing counties of the State, and totaling approximately one-third of the entire Pennsylvania production:

County	1922	1923	1924
Allegheny	574,552	561,398	467,265
Armstrong	24,788	24,266	21,350
Beaver	117,914	109,140	91,973
Butler	825,366	781,402	735,900
Clarion	212,206	210,914	203,685
Crawford	48,406	59,024	56,613
Elk	109,244	101,642	100,701
Forest	87,226	82,707	87,369

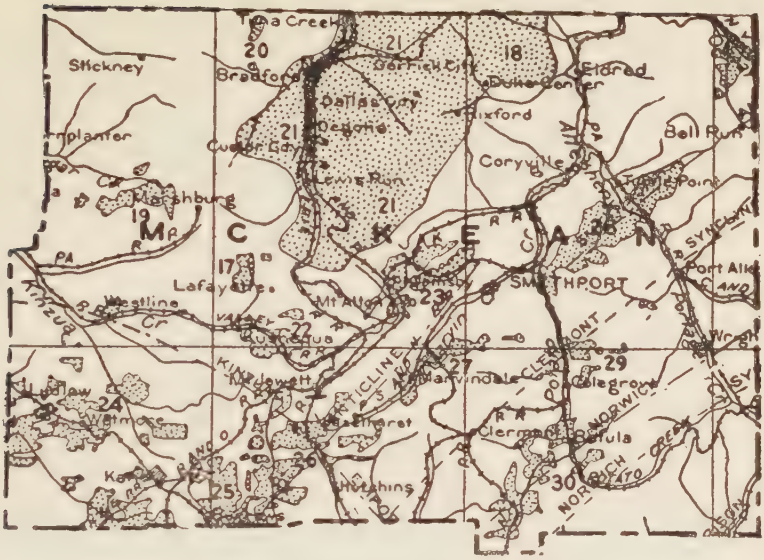
County	1922	1923	1924
Greene	317,343	274,229	249,871
Jefferson	10,036	9,237	8,436
Lawrence	31,825	28,654	24,215
McKean	2,466,723	2,490,696	2,374,775
Mercer	12,954	13,643	13,503
Potter	13,375	12,135	10,011
Tioga	8,779	7,712	6,836
Venango	1,360,093	1,304,206	1,236,568
Warren	516,781	522,107	326,852
Washington	499,893	474,765	478,483
Westmoreland	233	215	257
	7,237,737	7,068,092	6,494,663
U. S. Geological Survey.	7,425,000	7,609,000	7,486,000

Oil and Gas Fields of McKean—A nearly forty-five degree line running northwest from Kane through Ormsby to the State line would separate the oil and gas producing fields of the county, excepting the Wetmore and Westline gas fields, which lie west of such dividing line.

Is it not gratifying to reflect that the chief industry of the people of the county of McKean, upon which all its other industries largely depend, is that which affords the high unit to the commercial power of the United States?

From the Minerals Division of the United States Department of Commerce, under date of November 6, 1925, the following statement is received:

> "The United States is the leading producer of petroleum in the world, producing in 1924 713,940,000 barrels out of a world total of 1,102,927,000 barrels. The United States production thus represented in that year 70.5 per cent. of the world total, the next largest producer being Mexico, with a production during 1924 of 139,497,000 barrels, or 13.8 per cent. of the world total. Russia, Persia, the Dutch East Indies and Rumania were the next largest producers with 4.5 per cent., 3.2 per cent, 2.0 per cent, and 1.3 per cent., respectively, of the world total."



OIL AND GAS FIELDS OF McKEAN

A nearly forty-five degree line running northeast from Kane through Ormsby to the State line would separate the oil and gas producing fields of the county, excepting the Wetmore and Westline gas fields, which lie west of such dividing line

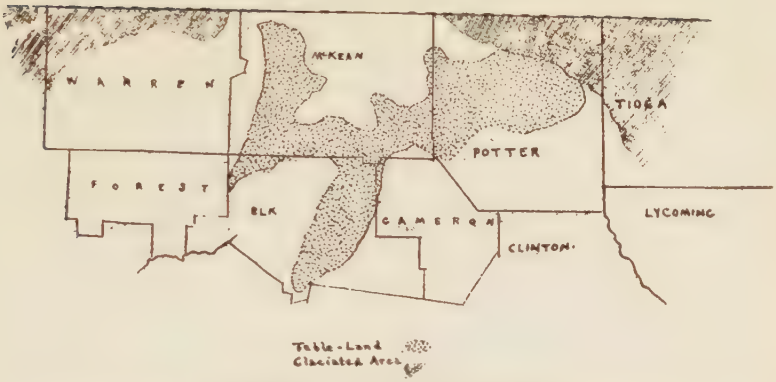
MAP FROM THORNTON'S LAW OF OIL AND GAS

The above map (from Thornton's Law of Oil and Gas) is an idealized representation of the relative positions of oil, water and gas occurring in an anticline. In the Bradford District the convolutions are not so striking, and are in fact rarely apparent

CHAPTER XXIII

The Big Level

The extensive table-lands north of Kane were known to the early settlers and to this day are known as "The Big Level." This grand area at an approximate altitude of 2,200 feet above tide was regarded by the explorers, in common with the contiguous region, as unfit for habitation "except by Scandinavians and Yankees." Prof. Ralph L. Watts, in his recent work on Rural Pennsylvania, alludes to it as follows: "There is a well-defined table-land in Elk, McKean and Potter counties that is distinctly of higher elevation than the general plateau level, being from 2400 to 2500 feet above the sea. Due to the high elevation and rough topographic surface this table-land is of little agricultural value and is largely covered with timber growth." Samuel W. Leiper and others, of Philadelphia, acquired title to several hundred thousand acres, afterwards included in the counties of McKean, Cameron and Elk. Upon the death of Mr. Leiper an association of nine persons was formed, headed by Hon. Henry M. Watts, and of whom Thomas Struthers of Warren, was one, and became incorporated by Act of Assembly (Act February 6, 1856, P. L. 27) as the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, designed to take over and develop the lands as a proprietary corporation. Thomas Leiper Kane, who became a major general by reason of distinguished services in the Civil War, a competent civil engineer, educated abroad, was chosen as the resident agent of the company, and proceeded to a vigorous development



PENNSYLVANIA HIGHLANDS

This table-land is believed to be of larger extent and importance than any other in the Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains

of the region, by construction of a system of highways and by surveys and reports which were influential in governing the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railway (now known as the Philadelphia & Erie Division of the Pennsylvania) and tributary lines traversing the lands of the company. Hon. Orlo J. Hamlin of Smethport, speaking in the Constitutional Convention of 1837 (Debates 2, Vol. 72) on the amendment offered by him making the county unit the basis of representation in the General Assembly, declared that there were then four other counties striving to secure the route of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad.[1]

[1]In this debate Mr. Hamlin was pitted against Meredith, Sergeant, president of the Convention, and other high lights of the Pennsylvania bar. He mentioned that there had been three distinct propositions to dismember the county of McKean. He said that when McKean and Potter were in a district with Lycoming the county of Lycoming always furnished the member "who had never set foot within the limits of either of the other counties which he represented." "These counties," said he, "were left to take care of themselves, the fostering hand of the Commonwealth had never supported them, and the sun of

This long promised enterprise was to bring to all this region the sunlight of civilization. It had been incorporated in 1837 (P. L. 170) and among those in the interested counties designated as commissioners to open books for subscription were the following from McKean: Solomon Sartwell, H. Payne, John King, Jonathan Colegrove, Asa Sartwell, and Orlo J. Hamlin. General Kane's success in guiding the route over the plateau through the county was productive of important results. It indicated Kane as a division terminus and business center. It also enabled him to put in successful operation a scheme of considerable magnitude for the settlement of the Big Level by immigration from Sweden and Norway. The result has been to incorporate into the population of the county, particularly in the borough of Kane and the townships of Wetmore, Hamlin and Sergeant, an element of thrifty, industrious, intelligent and desirable citizens, who have contributed measurably to the prosperity of the county.

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internal improvement had never shone upon them. They have been neglected by your lawmakers, and have almost become the Siberia of Pennsylvania, and so must remain until they have an opportunity of having their wants made known to your Legislature."

Mr. Sergeant replying said: "Although the complaint has been made that these counties have no voice in the Legislature, yet the remarks of the gentleman show that they are ably represented here."

In the Constitutional Convention of 1873 ex-Chief Justice Woodward speaking on the same subject thus referred to the former discussion: "Mr. President, in the convention of 1837 there was a young man by the name of Hamlin (then dying of consumption and long since in his grave) who discussed this subject in such a manner as to wring from Mr. Sergeant, the President of the Convention, a very high compliment, and I undertake to say that from the beginning to the end of the session of that body there was no subject so scientifically and thoroughly discussed as this subject of county representation by that young man."

A drive in apple-blossom time over the State Highway from Mount Jewett to Kane affords pleasing evidence of the possible productiveness of the Big Level under industrious tillage.[1] The author, with correspondents at Olean, has looked forward to a time when a network of State roads shall thread this unique table-land through far extending and unrivaled groves of various nut-bearing trees. The eucalyptus, although a native of Australia, is being successfully forested on the bare slopes of the Andes at an altitude of ten thousand feet or more, and the author is in correspondence with forestry experts in the hope of enlisting authoritative encouragement for its growth on the Big Level. It is not only a tree of beauty in leaf and blossom, evergreen and aromatic, but has only less evident charms in the healing quality of its resin and in its magic against disease.

The Big Level has suffered apparent gashes caused by erosion. A striking instance is in the canon or ravine of the Kinzua Creek, an important tributary of the Allegheny. It cut across the direct route of the bituminous coal region branch of the Erie railroad. To extend its line directly southward would necessitate a viaduct over this ravine. It was a subject for consideration for many years. Finally it was projected as an engineering exploit and ultimately constructed by the New York and Erie Coal Company, of which General Thomas L. Kane was president. It is regarded as one of the important achievements of modern engineering. "This structure," says Beers History, "completed Sep-

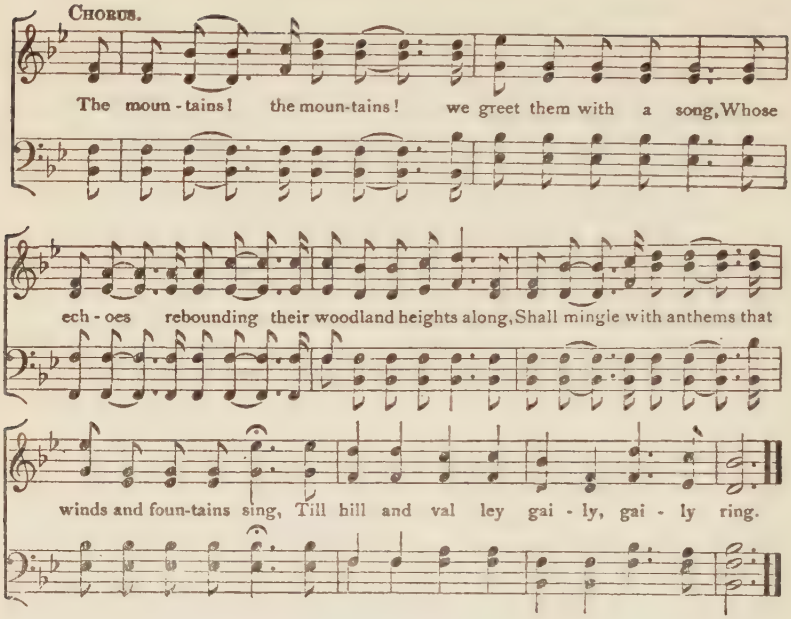
[1]On the same table-land between Lafayette and Alton, Rufus Gates and Dr. S. H. Haines have flourishing and extensive orchards of various fruits.

tember 2, 1882, may be classed as one of the world's wonders." It consists of twenty lower spans of thirty-eight and a half feet each and twenty-one intermediate spans of sixty-one feet each. The trains run 301 feet above the creek bed, and the length of the structure is 2051 feet. For some months after its completion special excursion trains carried thousands of visitors to it from Buffalo, Rochester and other cities. On June 18, 1883, it is reported that 3000 persons held picnics under it, and on that occasion Bayne, Fuller and Melvin, a Bradford oil-producing firm, ran a special train of three coaches from Bradford, and on the 16th day of November of that year the people of Bradford turned out to welcome General Grant, and escort him to the "Big Bridge."

KINZUA VIADUCT "BIG BRIDGE"
(From photograph believed to have been taken on the occasion of General Grant's visit to the Viaduct)

This table-land at slightly varying altitude of about 2300 feet stands high above the Allegheny Plateau, whose average elevation across its several counties is nearly 1500 feet. The slopes of the Big Level are destined to be perpetually clothed with forests, consisting chiefly of pine, hemlock, maple, ash, chestnut, oak, hickory, cottonwood, wild cherry and sassafras, exhaling life-giving ozone, and that composite aroma made manifest by summer showers. In the erosion of years, marked by brook and creek, its hard lines have been transformed into gentle contour until the area has become a vast scenic region of unsurpassed beauty. At a famous college in the Berkshires one day of the year is set apart as Mountain Day. Shall not Bradford be responsive to its seven hills? If Miss Byrom, Mr. Milward or Miss Lena Belle Chappell, both of whom have written of Arkwood in the Otto Hills, or Mr. Berwald, whose versatile pen is always loyal to Bradford, are not yet moved to poetic tribute, shall we not now and then sing together the Williams College song, whose words and music were composed by Rev. Washington Gladden, of the class of '59? Though the eyes be shut how visible the scene! The close of a Commencement Day, the great auditorium, five hundred college men on their feet, gathered around the rostrum on which President Harry Garfield is standing, beside the Chief Justice of Massachusetts and the Chief Justice of New York, who that day had donned the purple sash, as together they joined in this song to the mountains:

"The snows of winter crown them with a crystal crown,
And the silver clouds of summer round them cling:
The Autumn's scarlet mantle flows in richness down:
And they revel in the garniture of spring."


Chorus.
The moun - tains! the moun-tains! we greet them with a song, Whose
ech - oes rebounding their woodland heights along, Shall mingle with anthems that
winds and foun-tains sing, Till hill and val ley gai - ly, gai - ly ring.

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION OF McKEAN RELIEF SOCIETY
(SUCCEEDED BY BRADFORD HOSPITAL) AND SIGNATURES

The name of the proposed Corporation is
The McKean Relief Society

[1] Said Corporation is formed for the purpose of extending assistance to persons taken sick or injured by accident away from home.

[2] The following named persons hereby subscribe their names to these articles of association viz:

Thos L Kane	Kane Pa
W. W. Brown	Bradford Pa
John Brown	Bradford
Robt F Boreman,	Bradford, Pa
James Broder	" "
R B Stone	" "
Wm F Sedgwick	" "
C L Wheeler	Bradford Pa
C W Peck	"
J D Jones	Bradford Pa
R D Williams	Wellsboro Pa
W F Ellis	Millsboro Pa
N B Smiley	Bradford Pa

[1]Handwriting of General Kane.
[2]Handwriting of Hon. W. W. Brown.

CHAPTER XXIV

Bradford Hospital

The Bradford Hospital was in the first instance in the nature of a county institution. It was projected in 1881 by General Thomas L. Kane, who was a believer in the salubrity of the climate of McKean, the atmosphere of its average altitude, the purity of its mountain springs, the exhalation of its forests. He first enlisted at Smethport the interest of Judge H. W. Williams (later Justice of the Supreme Court), Judge A. G. Olmsted, Hon. M. F. Elliott (later General Solicitor of the Standard Oil Company), and Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, and arriving in Bradford added the names of Daniel O'Day (later general superintendent of the Standard Oil Company), Hon. W. W. Brown (later member of Congress), George A. Berry, John Brown, L. Emery, Jr.. J. T. Jones, N. B. Smiley, L. G. Peck, R. F. Borkman, C. L. Wheeler, W. F. Jordan, James Broder and R. B. Stone. He procured a charter as the McKean Relief Society with these gentlemen as corporators and directors. General Kane soon afterwards died, and in the excitement attending new oil discoveries the project flagged. When revived it was with a view to some slight changes in the articles of incorporation, and a charter was obtained as the Bradford Hospital. Of the eighteen names in the directorate of the McKean Relief Society only three remained, J. T. Jones, L. Emery, Jr., and R. B. Stone. To them were added H. W. Eaton, Edward Bryan, M. McMahon, P. M. Shannon, A. Leo. Weil, M. B. Pierce and H. F. Barbour.

EAST WING OF BRADFORD HOSPITAL

Mary P. Wallace, Superintendent; M. J. Lowe, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; John Ley (Vice-President), H. E. Schonblom (Secretary) and George B. Morris, Executive Committee

This directorate was reënforced a little later by the accession of Ferdinand Kreiner, who became president, A. M. Mayer, John Ley, Dr. Russell, who became secretary, and by three physicians, Dr. G. E. Benninghoff, Dr. H. J. Nichols and Dr. James Johnston, who served by reëlection for many years. The physicians of the city met at Pompelon Hall to formulate rules and regulations. It was a well-attended meeting. Of all who were present, Dr. H. J. Nichols is the only survivor, unless R. B. Stone should be counted, as by chivalrous courtesy, he has always been treated as an honorary member of the fraternity.

On the 10th day of May, 1887, the corporation having acquired a dwelling house on the site now occupied by the Hamsher House, remodeled and furnished it, it was opened as a general hospital. P. M. Shannon presided on the occasion. Among those who took part were: Rev. S. D. Day, successor of Rev. David B. Wilson as rector of the Church of the Ascension, a devoted friend of the hospital project; Rev. Edward Bryan, Rev. Dr. G. Chapman Jones and R. B. Stone. The latter in the course of his remarks spoke as follows:

"The people of the Oil Region are very quick to hear what Wordsworth called 'The still, sad music of humanity.' For the suffering inhabitants of Charleston, Chicago, New Orleans, the victims of sudden casualty by fire or flood, earthquake or cyclone, whose purses are touched sooner or opened wider? But we are a cosmopolite people, the seed of every nation, every race, every tongue of the civilized world, gathered here for the fulfillment of one absorbing purpose, with gaze intent upon one goal, straining every nerve and faculty in the race for riches. We are too diverse to organize. We are too intense to observe the necessity for organization. Our hearts abound, but our

spirit of generosity is rarely precipitated into any permanent public enterprise. Where among this people are the monuments of its benevolent impulses, its humane sentiment? That the inhabitants of this city have been jostled and shaken until their spontaneity has taken form and wrought itself into the structure before us, with its attractive interior and adequate appointments, and they themselves have come here to witness its dedication is, indeed, a rare occurrence in the history of this region.

"The humane institutions of the Old World are strictly governmental. Our plan is better. We have a double basis. Our Commonwealth helps those who help themselves. It puts a premium upon benevolence.

"This building, as you have learned, was once a family mansion, and by that fact I am led to reflect upon the relation of the hospital to the home. Upon the frontier in the days of the pioneers, the home was the home of sickness as well as of health, of misery and of bliss, of right and of wrong. But the processes of civilization tend to purify and sanctify the home. Its penitentiaries, asylums and hospitals are calculated to eliminate, to draw out from the home its disturbing causes, its sinister element. The time may never come when there will be no more sorrow there, but modern sensibilities are reaching a degree of

GLIMPSE OF HOSPITAL GROUNDS

refinement which cannot consciously tolerate in the home the slightest cause of offense. I should not wonder if thus more and more the hospital may become the concomitant of our civilization, and that the day approaches when it will be counted a shame to visit sickness upon your own household, and when feeling the first flushes of disease you will be moved to put on your hat and come hither."

Some years later (in 1914), presiding at the commencement exercises of the Training school, and having announced that through the generosity of Bradford citizens the hospital was to have a children's ward, Mr. Stone added:

"It is a little thing to stand here year after year and make courteous presentation of those who kindly come to take part in these annual exercises. It is a great thing, in my estimation, to gather a fortune by hard earnings and to increase it by thrift and economy, and then to spend it in the community, strengthening with it our public institutions. The hospital could never be enlarged from its own income. One day a director suggested to Miss Callender that the revenue of the hospital might be increased by the earnings of pupil nurses, and she answered that she would be glad to enroll more nurses for such purpose if housing were provided for them. When the graduates who go out to-night shall return in coming years, I hope they may find that some friend of humanity, some citizen of public spirit, shall have enabled the hospital to build a new nurses' home, containing a clinic hall, library, manikins, charts and apparatus."

(Soon afterwards, at the instance of Mrs. Sarah G. Hamsher, the foundation of the Hamsher House was laid, and in the spring of 1917 the building was com-

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NOTE—This building was erected without contract under the direction of E. N. Unruh of Bradford, experienced architect and builder, exceptionally competent and trusted in such capacity. The eligible membership of the Alumni Association is now approximately two hundred.

pleted and furnished, ready for occupancy as a nurses' home.)

Continuing, the speaker said:

"This training school has been faithful over a few things. When it was established (in 1897), it is believed that there was no other between Buffalo on the north and Pittsburgh on the south, Scranton on the east and Cleveland on the west. With the accession to-night it has sent out one hundred and two graduates. It has made a fair name. It will be observed that three-fifths of the present classes have come from other towns. This training school has furnished superintendents and assistant superintendents for hospitals in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington. Its metal badge has been worn in the Philippines, in China, and in many of the States of the American Union.

"Ladies of the graduating class: This little badge of precious metal, designed by a member of the hospital board, bears an emblem of ancient heraldic significance: the spear for honor, the lily for purity, the palm for success, and it bears also the keystone which is the emblem of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It has some intrinsic value, and in the beginning it had little other worth. But now it is a charm which has been worn abroad in the land by more than four score comrades, and with such fidelity, such honor and success, that it has become a thing of priceless worth."

The Kane Summit Hospital at Kane, under the direction of Doctor Evan O'Neill Kane, is already well known as an excellent hospital, favorably situated at an approximate altitude of 2300 feet above sea level, of easy access by railroad and highway, serving not only the immediate community but also a large rural area, as well as the sick and injured of trains and shops.

'CALL KANE'

CHAPTER XXIX

Pompelon Club

In the holiday week of 1884 a group of gentlemen, including Nathaniel M. Orr, J. M. McClure and R. B. Stone, met and made up a list of fifteen whom they invited to form a society for "Literary and Social Improvement." Among those who responded were: Eugene Mullin, Major W. C. Armor, Edward McSweeney, N. C. Clark, George F. Stone, E. J. Boylston, S. M. Decker, H. H. North, Rev. S. Weil, Dr. H. J. Nichols, J. B. Chapman, Dr. S. B. Dorn and Dr. J. A. Wallace. They met on the 8th day of January, 1885, and adopted Rules and Regulations, in accordance with which the following officers were elected: President, R. B. Stone; historian, N. M. Orr; treasurer, H. H. North. Thereupon it was discovered, as the record shows, that while the Rules and Regulations carefully provided how the money of the society should be paid out, it made no provision for paying in any money, not even an initiation fee, and the historian mentions the "inconvenience of such a financial system to the treasurer." The club took its name from the building (Pompelon Hall) in which it meetings were for several seasons held, and the adoption of this name by the owner of the building is traced to the warrant from the Commonwealth of the tract (3906) on which a considerable portion of the city stands. In this conveyance the tract is called Pampluna, and this name was probably suggested to the surveyor by the fact that the Spanish city, Pampluna, interchangeably called

Pompelon, was surrounded on three sides by the Pyrenees, and entered by seven gates, Bradford being in like manner surrounded on three sides by mountainous hills and entered by seven valleys.

For several seasons the program of the meetings included reading and music, as well as the discussion of a stated topic. At the initial session John B. Chapman read a selection, "Eugene Aram's Dream." N. M. Orr, after critical comments upon English analysis,

POMPELON CLUB PRESIDENT'S CHAIR, IN WHICH TEN PRESIDENTS HAVE SAT

pronunciation and dialect, gave an illustration of Knight's rendering of "The Water Mill," and George F. Stone read selections from Dickens. A discussion upon "The Liquor Problem" was led by J. M. McClure and R. B. Stone. At subsequent meetings music was rendered by Mrs. H. H. North, Mrs. P. M. Shannon, Professor Perkins and Miss Genevieve Weaver. Miss Helen M. Biscoe, Miss Harriet L. Mason, J. H. Conant,

Mrs. Bertha Howe, H. A. Page and Mrs. Margaret B. Stone took part in the readings. On one occasion George H. Lyon, civil engineer, amazed the club by a portrayal of the region at a prehistoric date when the Allegheny River, as now ascertained, ran northward to Lake Erie, and the Randolph Basin was a beautiful lake. Major W. C. Armour, author of "The Governors of Pennsylvania," read a carefully prepared paper on "Incidents in the History of McKean County." L. W. Oakes and James C. Boyce read essays, the former on "Intuition," giving evidence, says the club historian, of "thought upon mental processes," and drawing a distinction between intuition and revelation. W. L. Curtis, after he took up his residence in Hamburg, Germany, was designated upon the club calendars as its foreign correspondent. In honor of the club Mrs. North composed a piece of music, entitled "Pampluna," which is always encored at the club banquets. An annual banquet was a notable feature. Important events affecting the membership were especially so signalized. Such was the succession of Hon. Loyal Ward to Hon. Edward McSweeney in the office of mayor of the city of Bradford, both being active members of the club. A reception was tendered to Rev. Edward Bryan on his return from a European tour. The following characteristic quotation is from his letter of acceptance:

> "Please express to the club my deep appreciation of the honor they thus confer upon me, involving, as it appears to me to do, their generous disregard of the fact that the circumstances are quite unworthy of such a recognition."

The safe arrival of A. W. Newell and John P. Zane from such a foreign trip was also commemorated by a

banquet. The menu card bore the following line from Hamlet: "At night we feast together: most welcome home."

After an invocation by Rev. J. P. Thoms, LL. D., greeting by the president, C. L. Wheeler, and piano solo by Mrs. North, W. B. Chapman, Esq., was announced as master of ceremonies, and the following quotation from the "Tempest" accompanied the printed announcement:

> Look, he is winding up the watch of his wit;
> By and by it will strike.

The remainder of the toast-card is as follows:

A Thousand Lies of the Piscatory Isles...Eugene Mullin, Esq.

> These lies are like the father that begets them;
> Gross as a mountain, open, palpable.
> Henry IV, R. I. Act II, Scence 4.

The Tenet of Repentance.....C. E. Tucker

> If we do meet again, why, we shall smile;
> If not, why then this parting was well made.
> Julius Cæsar, Act V, Scene I.

Peak and Plain.....W. L. Curtis

> Accuse not Nature, she hath done her part;
> Do thou but thine!
> Milton—Paradise Lost, Book 8, page 561.

A Brief on Authority.....Hon. Edward McSweeney

> A Despot has always some good moments.
> Voltaire.

Music.....Mrs. H. H. North

The Bucolics of Marilla.....Hon. W. W. Brown

> Brook! whose society the poets seek,
> Intent his wasted spirits to renew!
> Wordsworth.

Barnabas of Pompelon.....Hon. Loyal Ward

> He, too, is no mean preacher:
> Come forth into the light of things.
> Wordsworth.

Considerations of Public Safety.....H. F. Barbour

> I never dare to write as funny as I can.
> Holmes.

Where Is Thy Brother?.....N. M. Orr, Esq.

Murder, though it have no tongue,
Will speak with most miraculous organ.
Hamlet, Act II, Scene II.

Against Time.....C. S. Hubbard

Time is generally the best doctor.
Ovid.

The Grand Army.....J. M. McClure, Esq.

Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side,
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?
Moore.

Princes and Pawns.....John P. Zane

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine captos,
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.
Ovid.

The Pompelonian Embassy.....A. W. Newell

Sir, you are very welcome to our house.
Merchant of Venice.

Auld Lang Syne.....Chorus

Now, good Cæsario, but that piece of song,
That old and antique song we heard last night;
Come, but one verse.
Twelfth Night, Act II, Scene IV.

On the evening of May 7, 1885, at the assembly hall of the Producers' Exchange, the club, in conjunction with the Board of School Control, gave a brilliant reception to the distinguished educator, Hon. E. E. Higbee, then State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The topics for discussion at the weekly meetings of the club took wide range, and were usually significant of living public questions. The following topics are taken from the annual calendars:

Problems of the Pacific.
Province of Government Respecting Transportation.
Genesis of the Boss System.
Expansion of Municipal Functions.
Compulsory Manual Training.
Child Study.

Compatibility of Religious Worship with Advanced Civilization.
Insurance as a Public Function.
Trusts—Growth or Excrescence.
Free Instruction for Adults.
Limitations of Society Upon Industrial Liberty.
Death of the Devil.
The World for America.
Race Prejudices.
Government by Caucus.
Influence of Diet Upon Conduct of Character.
Twilight of the Poets.
Art as an Industrial Factor.
Public Consquences of Trades Unions.

The following members were the most active participants in these discussions: Hon. J. M. McClure, Eugene Mullin, Esq., N. M. Orr, Esq., Rev. Edward Bryan, C. L. Wheeler, president of Bradford Oil Exchange; W. B. Chapman, Esq.; John P. Zane, delegate from California to the convention that nominated Lincoln; Ferdinand Kreiner, superintendent of Conemaugh Gas Company; Hon. Loyal Ward, Rabbi Louis Reynolds, Rev. C. E. Tucker, C. S. Hubbard, M.D., Rev. A. R. Kieffer, D.D., Miss Annie M. McAuliffe, principal of high school; N. C. Clark, Esq., Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D.D., J. C. Boyce, Esq., E. McSweeney, Esq., George F. Stone, Esq., Mrs. Emma C. King, Hon. Robert P. Habgood, Rev. E. M. Barney, Rev. M. H. Houghton, M. Ruslander, M. G. Brink, George W. Patterson, J. A. McKellar, John S. Wilson, J. T. Evans, E. E. Miller, superintendent of schools; A. R. Johnson and R. B. Stone, Esq.

While less frequently participating, the following members are among those who spoke occasionally: A. Leo Weil, Esq., Hon. H. H. North, H. A. Page,

M.D., W. L. Curtis, European representative of the Pure Oil Company; Major W. C. Armour, Mrs. Bertha W. Howe, stenographer of Surrogate's Court in New York City; James Johnston, M.D., George H. Lyon, John P. Melvin, Esq., F. H. Newell, chief of United States Reclamation Bureau; E. E. Tait, Esq., Hon. W. W. Brown, Representative in Congress; N. B. Smiley, Esq., Major A. C. Hawkins, president of Board of School Control; A. L. Snell, editor "Oil City Derrick"; C. E. Hequembourg, a noted engineer and president of Bradford Gas Light and Heating Company; Mrs. Alice Jayne, L. M. Fleming, Rev. J. P. Thoms, D.D., Mrs. Janet Harris, Melville R. Webster, D.D., Margaret C. Zillafro, member of Woman's Literary Club; Rev. W. T. C. Hanna, D.D., F. P. Schoonmaker, Esq., L. W. Oakes, James Robinson, H. J. Nichols, M.D., Mrs. J. W. Fritts, Mrs. Ada Cable, G. E. Benninghoff, M.D., W. W. Bell, James Robinson, Theodore Ladd, J. H. Conant, Ernest Koester, Esq., and S. B. Dorn, M.D.

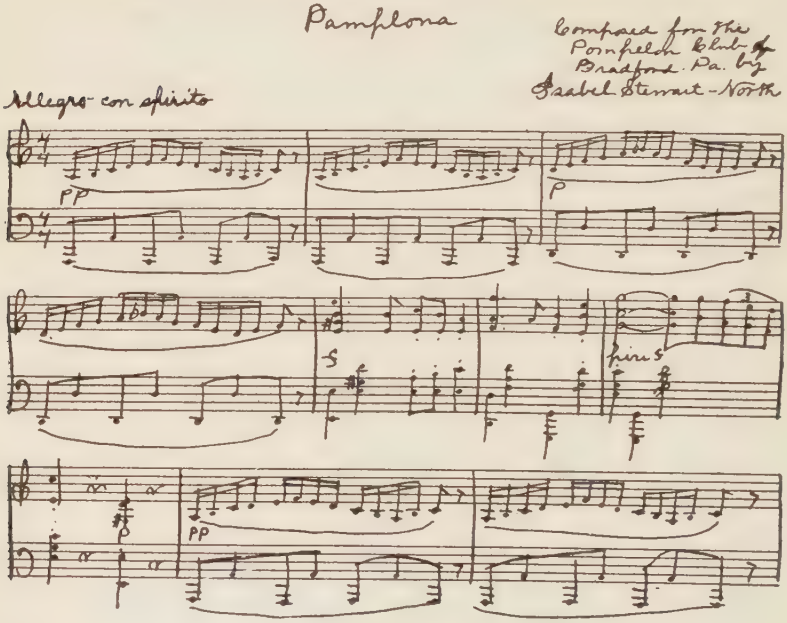
Upon the roll of membership in 1900 there were 191 names. It was demonstrated in the experience of the club that the discussions gravitated to extremes on two particular subjects, religion and political economy. At the thirteenth annual banquet, which was held at Bon Air on June 26, 1899, the plate card bore an engraved device representing a guidepost at the fork of two roads skirting a forest. The respective signboards bore the words "Religious Controversy" and "Political Economy," and in the accompanying text the speakers were warned to "take to the woods" and "avoid the wrath of those whom Father Time forbids to speak."

Among those who have filled the office of president

were: C. L. Wheeler, a noted presiding officer; Rev. A. R. Keiffer, D.D., W. B. Chapman, Esq., Major A. C. Hawkins, Rev. C. E. Tucker, Hon. J. M. McClure, Rev. E. M. Barney, Hon. Loyal Ward and Mrs. Ada Cable.

The office of historian has been held by Miss Helen M. Biscoe, Mrs. Bertha W. Howe, Mrs. Ada Cable and Miss Kathryn Fizzell.

The success of the club was so remarkable that its reputation spread far and wide. A like society, known as the Pompelon Club of Kane, was organized in that borough, and a corresponding association was formed



MUSIC: "PAMPLUNA"
Composed by Isabel Stewart North, Bradford, Director of Philharmonic Society; noted musical composer

and has been maintained in Hornellsville, N. Y. Many of the members of the parent club have become excellent public speakers, and not a few who are now residents of distant cities and other States, as well as some who remain in Bradford, expressly attribute their success in a measurable degree to their training on the floor of Pompelon Club. It is peculiarly an institution of Bradford, and has had a marked influence in the intellectual life of the city. It has had no sessions during the present year, and has once or twice previously suspended its meetings. It has suffered severe losses by the occurrence of death among its members, and the membership has not been fully recruited from the youth of the city. Notwithstanding efforts to that end they stand aloof. Perhaps they have been deterred by the intimidating intensity of the old participants. The unique chair occupied by the presiding officer during its sessions in Pomeplon Hall is preserved by the McKean County Historical Society.

Other Civic Clubs

More than forty years ago, during Bradford's formative period, a small number of ladies, whose membership roll is no longer accessible, but which included Mrs. A. Leo Weil, Mrs. Emma C. B. Stone, Miss Carrie McBurney, Miss Alice McBurney and Mrs. Margaret B. Stone, formed a Study Club. It was so successful that its membership began to expand, and it finally developed into a more formal organization and took the name of Woman's Literary Club. For some time it was a homeless body. One day a gentleman returning from a day's absence accosted Miss Carrie McBurney, and told her that he had seen in a town no

larger than Dunkirk a handsome woman's club house of substantial brick construction, and suggested to her that Mr. Weil's residence on Chautauqua Place was about to be vacated because of his removal to Pittsburgh, and that the building, although of less substantial character, might serve as a temporary club home The suggestion was acted upon, and soon an auxiliary organization was effected and charter obtained as the Woman's Club. It took title to the property, and mainly by subscription to its stock raised a building fund and in due course erected the present club house. The club has taken rank among the best in the State. One of its former presidents, Mrs. Margaret B. Stone, was elected treasurer of the State Federation, and served for seven successive years. Through like steps of promotion Mrs. Emma Bovaird has become a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania and a member of the State Commission on Revision of Child Welfare Laws. Mrs. Janet Harris is probably the best known American woman among the associated women of the Old World. She is at present vice-president of the International Federation of Women, and for many consecutive days presided over the recent conference of that body in the city of Washington.

The club is broad in its scope. It embraces not only its season's printed program, but also notable lectures and varied musical and dramatic entertainments of rare character. The hospital, the public library and the children's home are also within its purview, and receive substantial evidences of its kindly sympathy. It extends its aid to the promotion of Americanization, and it opens its doors to certain courses of private instruc-

tion. Notwithstanding its roll of membership is necessarily limited, it has on one or more occasions very hospitably entertained the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

With the growth of the city the capacity of the club failed to meet the demands upon it, and out of the necessities of the situation arose the

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB

which, although yet without a home of its own, is a vigorous progressive organization, occupying com-

WOMAN'S CLUB, CHAUTAUQUA PLACE, BRADFORD
Built and owned by Woman's Club, unencumbered

fortable rented quarters, and extending its membership throughout the city. By reason, perhaps, of its lack of equal facilities for miscellaneous entertainment, it adheres more closely than the senior club to its carefully prepared program. Its topics are chosen with a view to cover public questions of current interest, requiring painstaking study and more or less informing research. On occasions pertaining to the Federation or otherwise involving common interests the two clubs fraternally unite.

Of earlier date than either of the two organizations above mentioned was the Political Equality Club of Bradford, of which Mrs. Adelaide Washburn, Mrs. Bertha W. Howe and Mrs. Margaret B. Stone were original members. On the opening night the distinguished exponent of women's rights, Susan B. Anthony, was present. On one or more later occasions Mrs. Lucretia Blankenburg was a guest of the club, also Mrs. Mary Livermore. It is noteworthy that, as appears from the public library files of the "Era," as early as 1875 and right at the peak of public excitement attending the discovery of oil, at the invitation of Bradford's most influential citizen, George A. Berry, Esq., Mrs. Livermore came to Bradford and delivered an address.

Travelers' Club, Smethport

The Travelers' Club of Smethport is of Statewide reputation. It enjoys certain advantages pertaining to its location at the county seat. It is an honor of itself to be the representative civic organization of the county capital. It has, in fact, been so long in existence that it may be fairly considered one of the county institutions. It enjoys a very cordial fellowship with the

women's clubs of Bradford, and has had the honor of entertaining many distinguished visitors.

Study Club, Kane

The Study Club at Kane, of which Mrs. Clara Ricketts is president, and Mrs. Fantine Burdick (secretary of the Mothers' Assistance Board), Mrs. Coleman, Miss Armstrong and Mrs. Henretta, Miss Anna Gillis and Miss Margaret MacEwen are among the active members, tempted by Kane's beautiful public park, with its inviting groves, has devoted much profitable time to nature study, birds and shrubs and flowers, but it has also had access to its principal churches for public lectures and entertainments, and is most worthily representing the intellectual and literary as well as the social demands of the day in Kane.

CHAPTER XXV

Surface Values and Industries

Forest

In the prosecution of the petroleum industry the respective rights of the operator and owner (lessor and lessee) pertain to the surface and subsoil (oil right), respectively, and are commonly so distinguished, and if operated under lease, the share of oil reserved to the lessor is termed a "royalty" interest and that of the lessee a "working interest." The wood and timber growth on the land is often a matter of concern to the operator. If such growth exists, it is not infrequent that the lease should expressly authorize the operator to take timber for the construction of rigs (structures in which the drilling is done), and wood for fuel to make steam for drilling and pumping power. While thus of advantage to the operator, on the other hand, the existence of a forest in which oil or natural gas is being produced is a constant menace of destruction by fire. The operation of a railroad through such a forest is like touching a torch to it. Destructive fires so ensued in the Bradford District, and actions against railroad companies for heavy damages resulted, which, however, were in most cases amicably settled. Oil producers individually, and at length by united action, patroled the tracks, but this was found to be not only burdensome, but also an imperfect protection. Failing to secure efficient coöperation from the railroad companies, they were finally aroused in the winter of 1911 to seek protection by legislation. After a succession

of meetings a committee was appointed, counsel employed, bills drawn and introduced. When these bills came to a hearing, the committee accompanied by their counsel, attended at Harrisburg. Joseph Diem, J. H. Fredericks, F. M. Johnson, H. R. Straight and O. F. Thompson composed the committee. Its counsel presented a petition signed by the following well-known producers: John Bartley, R. J. Straight, F. D. Wood, A. W. Golden (superintendent Tide Water Pipe Company), J. Waldron Miller, E. Groat, Thomas J. McKinney, F. M. Johnston, Hugh Grant, F. W. Dana, H. E. Joy, Herbert Straight, O. F. Thompson (superintendent Associated Producers' Co.), W. C. Kennedy, John Fredericks (superintendent South Penn Oil Company), J. E. Fogle. Oral argument was heard and printed brief filed, accompanied by a compilation of forest fire protection laws of Ohio, New York and other States. The opposition was represented by Gilbert of Harrisburg, and Stuart Patterson of the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A compromise bill was agreed upon which passed and became a law. The act, however, did not go far enough, the patrol was not well maintained, harassing fires occurred, and in 1913 new bills were prepared, and a committee, including John Bartley and Frank Sprague, since deceased, accompanied by counsel, attended a hearing at the capitol before the Senate Railroad Committee, Thomas Cooper, chairman, and both sides were again heard. The argument against the bills under consideration was presented by Hon. William I. Schaffer, now an associate justice of the Supreme Court. The bills were not reported. A degree of remedial leg-

islation, however, was afterwards enacted. The rights of way were, under more rigid legislation, more strictly patroled at danger seasons by the railroad companies, the chemical wood was rapidly removed, and no serious conflagration has since occurred. There were teeth in the act of June 3, 1915. It made negligence of precautions a crime, imposing upon railroads a penalty for every day's neglect after notice from the fire warden, and making destruction by fire set by any person *prima facia* evidence of negligence.

And so a perilous and important era in the history of the petroleum industry of the county was brought to a close. The following quotations from the producer's petition present a grave and alarming state of facts, and it is believed that their perusal will still be of interest, since the danger threatened, although reduced, is still real and continuing:

> "Throughout the State the destruction of timber by fire is proceeding at the rate of about 700,000 acres in ten years. In a single year of the past decade, according to the report of the State Forestry Commissioner, 158,572 acres were burned over destroying timber of the value of $620,573.
>
> "But there remains over eight million acres of timbered land, or about one-third of the whole area of the State, having an estimated timber value of $160,000,000, which, if made subject to tax, would afford an annual revenue equal to the entire State appropriation for common schools and four times as large as the revenue from the tax on gross receipts of corporations. Ninety per cent. of the value of timbered land is in the timber. Stripped of timber, the land on which it stood is generally not of sufficient value to sustain taxation and large areas are bid in for taxes annually by County Commissioners. In fifteen counties, in each of which there is an excess of timbered land over cleared land, the aggregate excess of timbered land is

2,056,490 acres. In twenty-five counties containing 3,445,152 acres of timbered land there are oil or gas wells, or both, which a spark kindles into flames. Both of these natural products of the soil of Pennsylvania have been wastefully developed and sold for a song, to build up the immense wealth of foreign corporations. The oil has been piped to the seaboard of other States, the gas is consumed not alone in Pennsylvania, but largely in the cities of Ohio and New York. The State Government has stood idly by and allowed these natural products, peculiarly its own, to be thus dissipated without attempting any policy of conservation. It permitted its magnificent forests of pine, of hemlock, of cherry, to be slaughtered before their time, without restriction or precaution or provision for reforestation. It is estimated that eighty per cent. of the forest fires in Pennsylvania are caused by the cinders, sparks and ashes from locomotives—the locomotives, chiefly, of foreign railroad corporations. Will the Commonwealth suffer this ruthless destruction to go on as if by its permission? Its present laws upon the subject are trifling, ineffective and practically ignored.

. . . . . .

"It is a hollow mockery to say to the citizens whose property is destroyed: 'You have a remedy by suit against the railroads for damages! Prove, if you can, that the fire was set by the locomotive, and that you were guilty of no contributory negligence!' Both the citizen and the Commonwealth have a right to *protection by law against the occurrence of such losses.*'"

. . . . . .

Present forest area, one-third of the State, or more than 8,000,000 acres, situated mainly on the headwaters of the Susquehanna, Allegheny and Monongahela.

Upon its preservation depend:

(1) The intrinsic value of the timber growth estimated at $160,000,000.

(2) The petroleum and natural gas industries, extending into twenty-five counties, having 3,445,152 acres of timbered land, interspersed with producing wells.

(3) Protection of tilled lands and springs against drought resulting from destruction of forests, which hold and retard the melting snows and rainfall.

(4) Protection against disastrous river floods such as caused a loss of $8,000,000 to Pittsburgh in 1907.

Shall Pennsylvania adopt the measure of protection afforded by the laws of other States?

The aim of the State Department of Forests and Waters is to make Pennsylvania self-supporting as to her timber needs. For the purpose of ascertaining and maintaining a close knowledge of existing resources, the forest growth is divided into four classes: 1st, Burned over, leaving nothing but bracken, huckleberry, briars, fire weeds, etc. 2nd. Brush, such as scrub oak, fire cherry, aspen, and perhaps low sprouts of valuable species. 3rd. Young growth, up to six inches diameter, taking lead over brush conditions. 4th. Merchantable timber. The author is indebted to Mr. Harry E. Elliott, forester of the Susquehannock District, for the following class estimate for the county of McKean, made in 1924:

	Class I	*Class II*	*Class III*	*Class IV*	*Total*
Acres	22,792	13,433	379,292	71,119	486,636
Cords			4,551,504	1,504,710	6,056,214
M Bd. Measure				311,040	311,040

Mr. J. S. Illick, Chief of Bureau of Information of this Department, has kindly supplied the following

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NOTE—Included in these estimates are figures obtained from the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company's operations in McKean County. These are as follows: 5,229 acres containing 68,400,000 board feet and 62,400 cords of wood. This area will be cut over within the next five or six years, and then will revert to Class II.

statement of the present Forest Area of McKean County:

In Farm Woodlots	*Outside of Farm Woodlots*	*Total Forest Area*
Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
43,035	443,601	486,636

The entire area of the county is 640,000 acres.

The watershed of about 7,000 acres of timber-land on the hills west of the city of Bradford, acquired by it for the protection of its water supply, affords opportunity for advantageous foresting, but this has not yet in any systematic way been undertaken. Below the reservoirs there is abundant and inviting ground for a scout encampment, and it has for some years been urged that this available portion of the tract should be devoted to such purpose. Something like a beginning was made in 1925 when beside the public highway about four miles from Bradford, the city opened a small but delightful picnic ground with wading pool and publicly dedicated it, whereupon it was named Marilla Park.

CROPS AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR McKEAN COUNTY FROM PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BULLETIN No. 509, AUGUST 1, 1925

CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1924

	Acres	*Yield*	*State Average*	*Value*	
Wheat	199	18.4	....	.....	
Corn	1401	25	16.5	$6,225 40	
Rye	55	18.5	35	47,283 75	
Oats	6396	35	16	1,323 40	
Buckwheat ...	2310	20	20.6	62,370 00	
Barley	90	28.5	26.5	2,513 70	
Potatoes	1404	109	118	104,054 48	
Hay	28468	1.52	1.61	605,794 00	
					$961,612 13

CROPS AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR McKEAN COUNTY FROM PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BULLETIN No. 509, AUGUST 1, 1925

Crops for the Year 1924

	Acres	Yield Average	State Value	
Milk, 2,689,872 gallons at estimated average of 24 cents				645,569 28
Butter, 205,266 pounds at 44 cents				90,317 04
Eggs, 353,103 dozen at 39 cents, State average 36 cents				137,710 17
Wool, 2,615 fleeces, average weight 6.3, State average 6.7				6,754 75
Honey, 22,947 pounds at 23 cents, State average 24 cents				5,277 81
Apples, 41,630 acres at 85 cents, State average $1.20			$35,385 50	
Pears, 625 acres at $1.75, State average 40 cents			1,093 75	
Peaches, not reported				
				36,479 25
				$1,883,720 43

Livestock, January 1, 1925

	Number	Price	Value
Horses	2,807	$106 00 av. $94 00	$297,542 00
Mules	31	99 00 av. 103 00	3,069 00
Milk Cows	7,950	54 00 av. 61 00	429,300 00
Other Cattle	3,577	25 00 av. 31 10	89,425 00
Sheep	2,992	9 60 av. 8 90	28,723 20
Swine	2,541	14 00 av. 15 00	35,574 00
Chickens	58,105	1 00 av. 1 08	58,105 00
Bees (hives)	1,191	6 00 av. 5 75	7,146 00
			$948,884 00

	1924				
	Farmers Using	Av. Used by Each	Total Tons	Price	Amount Expended
Com. Fer.	78 av. 80	$3.50	4312	$21.00 av. $25.29	$90,552.00
Lime	38 av. 41	495 av. 520	2970	6.15 av. 8.98	18,265.50

Automobiles	Motor Trucks	Tractors	Silos	Gas Engines	Telephones	Electric Light Plants	Cream Separators
1185	165	120	458	316	1027	63	790

Farm and Garden

Official statistics show that the annual gross income of Pennsylvania farmers is about three-fourths of a billion dollars. Says Professor Watts in "Rural Pennsylvania": "As important as are the mining and manufacturing interests of the State agriculture is in the front line of the great business enterprises." McKean County is only just emerging from the period productive of the raw material of forest and subsoil. While its topography and altitude is such as to forbid it to excel in general agriculture, the same conditions are calculated to favor a high degree of success in special directions. It will be observed that more than two-thirds of the value of its agricultural products is from hay, milk and butter. Specimens of its butter have received high State awards. The county is within the region of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua (N. Y.), famous for the high quality of their dairy products. Potatoes from the sprayed fields of McKean are preferred in the local markets. While scanty report has been made of the fruit products of the county notable success has been attained in the cultivated orchards of D. C. Young, E. A. Studholme and others in the valley as well as by farmers in the orchards of the Big Level. The configuration of the county affords many favorable slopes toward the southeast. The author has demonstrated successful fruit-growing in the Otto Hills, particularly apples, plums, cherries and the earlier grapes, especially Brighton, Delaware and Green Mountain, also the small fruits, gooseberries, currants and strawberries.

During a business sojourn in Bogota, Colombia, in the winter of 1920, the author's attention was called to

SENORITA LEONOR

a remarkable apple exhibited as the Pennsylvanicum manzana.[1] It was brought up to the city from the fruit-zone of the Andes, which has an approximate altitude of 7,000 feet. It was brought in sometimes on twigs or branches bearing several fine specimens. They were of immense size, agreeable flavor, juicy and attractive in color, which was yellow dashed with red. It was altogether superior to any native apple in the market, and, of course, commanded a fancy retail price. Inquiries concerning origin of the apple and derivation of its name, were unavailing. The accompanying photograph was taken for the author in the garden of the Savoy. The exhibitor is Senorita Leonor Camacho. Her home is at Tunja, capital of the State of Boyaca, in the region in which this fruit is grown. During the present season she was the princess, and her sister, Senorita Virginia, the queen, at the great annual car-

[1] UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
HPG:S WASHINGTON
NOVEMBER 20, 1925.

Horticultural Investigations

MR. RUFUS BARRETT STONE,
TUNASIDE PLACE,
BRADFORD, PA.

DEAR SIR:

Reference is made to your letter of November 14, in which you request information concerning the *Pennsylvanicum manzana,* which you saw in Bogota, Columbia. I am sorry to say

nival at the capital. Her brother, Senor Eduardo Camacho M., has been a sojourner in Bradford, a student, betimes, at the University of Michigan, and is at present in Colombia representing certain American interests. The picture was published in the "Chromos," the chief illustrated magazine of Bogota, but its publication elicited no information. No knowledge of the origin of the fruit or of its name could be obtained at the National Department of Agriculture. Since his return the author, curious to know whether if it had originated in Pennsylvania, it could be grafted back here, has made inquiry at various sources of pomological authority in the United States without success.

Allusion elsewhere has been made to the county as the natural home of the edible nuts. A considerable measure of commercial success has followed the grafting of the native chestnut into the large varieties for which there is unlimited demand. Rochester nurserymen have demonstrated that certain varieties of pecans and English walnuts can be successfully grown in this

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that we are entirely without information so far as I am able to ascertain concerning this fruit. I take it that it is an apple variety known in Bogota under the name Pennsylvanicum, the word "manzana" being as I interpret it simply the Spanish word for apple.

We do not have any information in regard to an apple from any source under the name "Pennsylvanicum." Moreover, a review of several of the more important South American nursery catalogues fails to give us any clue as to what the apple may be. There is, of course, the possibility that it is some variety which found its way from Pennsylvania to the section of Columbia where it is growing. The altitude of 7,000 feet at which it is growing would perhaps account for the adaptability of an apple variety to the conditions there. I presume that at some of the lower elevations it would prove less satisfactory.

I am sorry that I am not able to give you the information which you are seeking.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Gould, Pomologist.

latitude, and, of course, hickory nuts, butternuts and filberts are beyond question.[1]

While McKean has improved only 44.2 per cent. of its land it outranks several counties even in this respect. Although the agricultural standing of McKean in respect to total acres of crops and animal units is leading only eleven other counties, it has its own various and well-earned credits. Among other evidences of its progressive tendency, it is to be noted that the City of Bradford is a station of the State Bureau of Markets, established for the dissemination of marketing information, and it is the only station in thirteen contiguous counties of northwestern Pennsylvania.

This survey of the present development and resources of the county would, therefore, indicate as of prime importance and indefinite expansion the growth of fruit and nut-bearing trees on the table-land, the cultivation of fruits and hay in the valleys and watered slopes toward the south and east, grazing above to a fringe of forest around the brows of the hills, and expert commercial foresting of this wooded zone.

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[1]Referring to the possible introduction of the eucalyptus as a forest tree of peculiar value, mentioned in the chapter on the Big Level, the author is in receipt of a communication from the Forestry Service of the United States Department of Agriculture from which the concluding passage is quoted:

"We are still very greatly interested in finding, if possible, a eucalypts that will endure more degrees of frost than those now being grown in this country. Quite recently we obtained the seed of E. Coriacea alpina, the so-called snow gum, which is said to grow in temperature of about 16 degrees F. Our trial of the plants raised from this seed showed that it was unable to thrive in the temperature given for its native habitat, where it is often standing in seven or eight feet of snow. We have recently heard of other species still more resistant to frost, and we are taking steps to obtain seed for trial, but we do not feel very hopeful of the results.

"Very truly yours,

"Geo. B. Scidworth, Dendrologist."

Miscellaneous Industries

The following tabular statement is prepared from statistics for McKean of the Industrial Bureau of the Department of Internal Affairs for 1924:

Industry	*No. of Plants*	*Capital Invested*	*Market Value Product*	*No. of Employees*	*Total Wages and Salaries*
Chemical and Allied Products.....	28	$27,317,400 00	$16,692,200 00	916	$1,316,200 00
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.....	16	5,177,800 00	6,381,300 00	1922	2,299,700 00
Food and Kindred Products.....	23	522,600 00	529,700 00	95	113,700 00
Leather and Rubber Goods.....	2	5,095,300 00	4,667,000 00	680	856,600 00
Lumber and Remanufacture.....	8	863,500 00	1,305,000 00	398	488,600 00
Paper and Printing Industries.....	13	657,200 00	683,400 00	197	232,900 00
Textile and Textile Products.....	2	800,000 00	1,208,000 00	...	207,300 00
Metal and Metal Products.....	12	2,811,500 00	2,313,200 00	779	1,115,400 00
Mines and Quarries.....	1	22,500 00	49,800 00	...	.....
Tobacco and its Products.....	4	12,400 00	4,700 00	5	1,900 00
Miscellaneous Products	16	2,219,200 00	1,305,500 00	419	621,400 00

It is evident from this table that viewed from the standpoints of both labor and capital, the leading and most important industries are the brick, glass and chemical wood manufactures, and next to them the industries of the machine shop, all of which promise to continue in operation indefinitely.

Wild Game

This article relative to wild game is chiefly contributed by L. K. Hogarth, division supervisor, through the courtesy of Seth E. Gordon, executive secretary of the State Board of Game Commissioners. Mr. Hogarth, now a resident of Norristown, has been fifteen years in the service of the commission, and has become a recognized authority upon the subject.

In former years when this State was, in fact as well as in name, "Penn's Woods," wild game abounded. There were native deer, bear, elk and bison or mountain buffalo, besides the multitude of smaller game and fur-bearing animals, including beaver. The date of the killing of the last two buffaloes in Pennsylvania was 1810. One was killed that year by Frederick Shank in the glades of Somerset County, and the other was killed in Northumberland County. Before that time these animals were known in the northern tier of counties, including McKean. There is probably one Penn's buffalo hide in existence, and that is in the possession of Col. Theodore Davis Boal, of Boalsburg.

The Board of Game Commisisoners have made some progress in propagating and protecting elk, which were really extinct. George Hulme, of Bradford, reports to the author that elk have been seen in Norwich Township the present season, and they are multiplying in Cameron and Potter counties. Supervisor Hogarth writes that he has in his possession as a relic a horn of the original Penn's elk, and that it is quite unlike the horn of the present variety. He has also another relic of a time when wild life was plenty, a net that was used in McKean County to catch passenger pigeons by the thousands. These pigeons are now extinct, but as

late as April 30, 1886, the Bradford "Era" in its issue of that date contained the announcement of pigeons at the head of Potato Creek. It is said that Mrs. Rudy Nicholas, of Germania, Potter County, is the owner of a feather bed made entirely of the feathers of these pigeons.

Twenty-five years ago Pennsylvania was almost at a zero point as a game State. To-day it leads all States of the Union for variety and abundance of game. This changed condition is due to the resident hunters' licenses and to rigid and honest enforcement of equitable game laws, the divorcing of the Game Commission from politics, and to an intensive campaign against vermin.

In McKean County during the fiscal year June 1, 1924, to May 31, 1925, the bounty claims allowed on noxious animals in the county were as follows: 32 wild cats, 6 gray fox, 114 red fox, 379 weasel; amount of bounty expended, $1,115.00.

The Game Commission and its officers throughout the State, in coöperation with farmers and sportsmen and all outdoor citizens, are doing a great work in protecting game animals, game land and water birds, insectivorous and song birds, and they supplement the work of the Fish and Forestry Commissions, as their officers are fire wardens and have authority to enforce the fish and forestry laws.

As an indication of the abundance and variety of game in McKean County at the present time, following is the total number of animals of the different species reported killed in the years 1922-23 and 1924 in McKean County:

Deer	228
Bear	112

Rabbits	195,000
Raccoons	1,450
Ruffled Grouse	44,000
Ringneck Pheasants	325
Woodcock	17,000
Wild Ducks and Geese	1,150
Black Birds	1,200

Twenty bear were trapped and sent out of the county to other sections of the State and liberated.

It has been difficult to stock the county with wild turkey, and to date no success is reported.

Opossum is rare, but some are seen, and one was killed in McKean County this season.

Beaver are becoming quite plentiful in McKean County, owing to their migration from other counties where they were placed by the Game Commission. These industrious animals conserve the water supply, they do not molest the fish and they are protected, the penalty for killing a beaver being one hundred dollars.

In McKean County there is one game refuge established on the site of the former town of Norwich. Game refuges throughout the State are enclosed, a single wire surrounding the sanctuary in which no one is allowed to hunt, the adjoining lands being open to hunting.

A fire line is cut and signs posted warning hunters not to hunt inside the wire. Each refuge is in charge of a refuge keeper who feeds and protects the game and is an officer with authority to enforce the fish, game and forestry laws. At present there are thirty-four refuges in the State. In McKean County there is also one auxiliary game refuge established and others in prospect. These, unlike the regular refuges, are not owned by the State, but leased for a period of not less than ten years. A fire line is cut, a wire surrounds the

entire auxiliary, where no one is allowed to hunt, the adjoining lands being open to hunting. During the open season for game a man is placed in charge to patrol the boundary and enforce the game laws. It is planned to have in the State as many as two hundred of these auxiliary game refuges in the near future.

Fish

The county of McKean, fronting neither on ocean nor lake, its fishing grounds are confined to the mountainous streams, flowing towards the Sinnemahoning or West Branch of the Susquehanna, the Clarion and the Allegheny rivers, and to the latter river from its head to the New York State boundary. Bass are caught in the river; and the brooks and creeks, under the fostering supervision of the State Board of Fish Commissioners, abound with trout, including occasionally the famous "Rainbow" variety.

In 1903 a Brook Trout Fishery was established by D. S. and E. R. Helmer on the Bishop Farm, near Port Allegany, and for many years successfully conducted by them, for stocking of streams and for table supply. It became widely known as one of the Canoe Place institutions.

A letter from Mr. N. R. Buller, State Commissioner of Fisheries, dated December 3, 1925, contains interesting information of the work being done by the Board of Fish Commissioners, from which the following passages are quoted:

> "The first stocking records we have of McKean County appear to be back in 1894, and at this time trout fry were shipped to Bradford, consigned to E. F. Williams, T. J. Melen and H. S. Southard. This was on the 25th of April.

"Since I became commissioner the board has formulated a plan whereby no trout are distributed to any of the streams and water except those ranging from four to seven inches. It has been demonstrated that trout planted in the fry stage prove of no benefit to the streams.

"The board is making an extensive study of the Allegheny River, and is taking a great interest in its restocking. It is one of the many rivers of the Commonwealth capable of development.

"The Sanitary Water Board has formulated a plan which is one of the greatest steps forward towards the elimination of polution from our streams; that is by classifying all waters so that those free from pollution can be kept so, and other streams with little or no pollution can be rectified.

"To show you what we are doing in McKean County, I am listing herewith the names of the streams, together with the species of fish and the shipping point of the distribution to McKean during the year 1924. The distribution for 1925 has not yet been compiled.

"I might add that the officers of the Board of Fish Commissioners are now engaged in a survey of all the waters in the different counties, which, when completed, will give the fishermen information as to every stream of water in each county, together with the length of the streams, depth of the waters, aquatic life, specie of fish predominating, etc. This is being plotted on maps of each separate county, together with information on each and every stream."

There is a treasured story or current tradition that General Grant, while a guest of General Kane, and under the immediate guidance of Col. A. I. Wilcox (ex-member of Assembly, sheriff, manager of Bradford Board of Trade), who was especially esteemed for his keen sense of humor—so lively that he lost no opportunity for its practical application—was subjected to a fine for violation of the trout fishing law.

Upon reference to the records of the Board of Fish Commissioners, the story finds support in the following abstract:

"A number of years ago (about 1882) some gentlemen, one of whom was the late Colonel Kane, built a small hut on its banks and named it Mineral Shanty. Here they invited and brought General Grant for some hunting and fishing. After a few days' good sport the Nation's great general and President discovered he had been fishing out of season, and had, therefore, illegally killed a number of fine trout. Indignantly he threw away his rod and straightway hied himself to the nearest justice of the peace, where he lodged a complaint against himself for violating the fish laws. The justice of the peace, it is said, was disposed to be lenient towards the distinguished offender, but to his amazement, it is reported, General Grant delivered a short lecture to him for his weakness, and insisted on being fined to the full amount, and on paying it."

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH—1924

McKean County

Name of Stream	*Specie*	*Shipping Point*
E. Br. Potato Creek	Rainbow Trout	Hamlin
Lasher	Brook Trout	"
Red Mill	"	"
E. Br. Potato	"	Clearmont
W. Br. Potato	"	"
Seven Mile	"	"
Five Mile	"	"
Smiths	"	"
Instanter	"	"
Warner	"	"
Long Branch	"	"
Brewer	"	"
N. Fork W. Potato	"	Colegrove
Colegrove	"	"
Lasher	"	"
Red Mill	"	Eldred
Borden	"	"
Moody	"	"
Windfall	"	Bradford
Willow	"	"
Sugar Run	"	"

Name of Stream	*Specie*	*Shipping Point*
E. Branch Tuna	Brook Trout	Bradford
W. Branch Tuna	"	"
Kinzua	"	"
North Branch Run	"	"
Railroad Run	"	"
Foster Run	"	"
Lynn Valley Run	"	"
Lewis Run	"	"
West Branch Run	"	"
South Branch Run	"	"
Blind Run	"	"
Buck Lick Run	"	"
School Hawk Run	"	"
Marietta Run	"	"
Fuller Run	"	"
S. Br. Tunnywont	"	"
Boliver	"	"
Kendall	"	"
Bennett	"	"
West Branch	"	"
Chappell Fork	"	"
Pine Run	"	"
Cole	"	"
Brook	"	"
Harrisburg	"	"
Minerd	"	"
So. Br. Twine	"	Clearmont
Red Mill	"	"
West Branch	"	"
County Line	"	Ludlow
Four Mile	"	"
East Branch	"	Hamlin
Haven Branch	"	"
W. Br. Potato Creek	"	"
Potato Creek	"	"
Kings Run	"	Prosser
Bell Run	"	"
Maple Run	"	Kane
Spring Creek	"	"
Mill Creek	"	"
Bear Creek	"	"
Ellethrap	"	"
Pidgeon Pond	"	"
Moody Hollow	"	Farmers' Valley
Cole	"	"
Blacksmith	"	Smethport
Marvin	"	"

Name of Stream	*Specie*	*Shipping Point*
Portage	Brook Trout	Pt. Allegany
Fair	"	"
Rock	"	"
Brown Hollow	"	"
Sartwell	"	"
Skinner	"	"
Tannery Hollow	"	"
Little Bridge	"	"
Combs	"	"
Hamilton	"	"
Indian	"	"
Scafford	"	"
Bear	"	"

CHAPTER XXVI

Education

The Bradford Public Schools

The beautiful schoolhouse which adorns the Interstate Parkway unites with the hospital and its Hamsher House (nurses' home) to form the royal architectural group of the city. Its spacious athletic ground has waited through the years to be crowned with this noble structure. To the Rotary Club and the Board of Commerce, and other responsive clubs and organizations, coöperating with the Board of School Directors, much credit is given for arousing public sentiment to the need of such an important addition to the educational facilities of the city. Concerning the character of this building the following passage is quoted from an unsolicited letter received from the Lindemuth Engineering Co., Inc., of York, Pa.:

> "In the many years that we have been installing heating and ventilating systems for schools throughout the country, we have had excellent opportunity to study the architectural effects as to facilities and permanence, and we feel that we should congratulate you and the board in having a building designed with all the appointments to facilitate the work for which it is intended."

Advanced methods required of the board the establishment of a junior high school. Besides the capacity of the existing buildings had been overrun. So this splendid structure was born out of necessity. In a broad sense it is a county institution, since it is the wise policy of the law by concentration to improve the standard and decrease the cost of school facilities. About

BRADFORD SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Erection completed in 1925

Architects: Lawrie & Green, Harrisburg. Contractors: Havens Construction Co., Olean, N. Y.; F. C. Patterson, Bradford; Cole Electric Co., Bradford; Lindemuth Engineering Co., Inc., York. Secretary of School District: [illegible] Charles [illegible] Directors: O. F. Thompson, President; J. W. Van Tine, Vice-President; Dr. A. McAlpin, Treasurer; Nellie Maltby, Maude Moore, W. S. Sprout, Charles M. OBrien. Superintendent: James F. Butterworth

EMBLEMATIC IMPERIAL CAST
Presented to the Carnegie Public Library, Bradford. (Standing in the foyer)

one-fourth of the pupils in attendance at this building are residents of compensating townships to which the school is accessible by interurban cars. Keeping pace with the rapid evolution of the county's history the public school system of Bradford, with facilities now so nearly ideal, arises to a high degree of excellence under the direction of Superintendent Butterworth[1]

[1]Mr. Butterworth is now in his second term as superintendent. He is a graduate of Harvard University, formerly

and Principal Schilling, and their associates. None of the accessories commended by progressive experience are wanting in the grades or upper classes for well-rounded individual development. Hygienic and sanitary conditions are vigilantly guarded. Miss Margaret Martin, the district nurse, and Dr. S. A. McCutcheon, district physician, by inspection and visitation faithfully coöperate with the teachers to secure such results, and Miss Marjory Gunn, the attendance officer, is known throughout the city for the kind ministrations which accompany the performance of her duties. There is but one high school in the county and but twelve in the State maintaining a vocational department. The high school at Port Allegany has such department designed especially for the promotion of a knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. There are but forty vocational schools in all the sixty-seven counties of the State. "These schools," says Prof. Watts in "Rural Pennsylvania," "are intended to become active community leaders. Around them are to center the social and economic as well as the intellectual life of the community. The teachers are to furnish the inspiration and guidance for promoting the general welfare." Some approach to this purpose, coming to be known as "vocation civics," is now being conducted in the junior high school under the enthusiastic direction of Miss Helen M. Smith. It will doubtless obtain some

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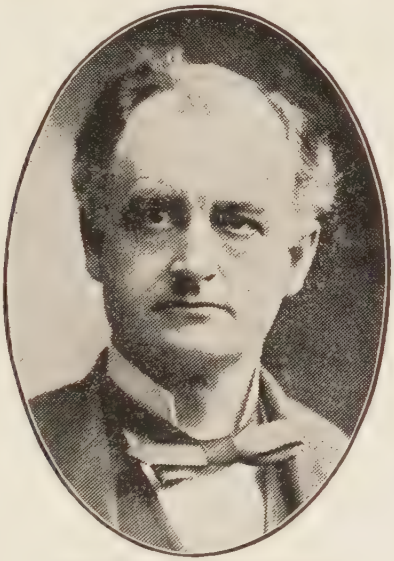
principal of Monson (Mass.) Academy, a member of the Bradford Rotary Club, Board of Commerce, vice-president of Carnegie Public Library, a director of the Commonwealth Humane Society, active in the Red Cross service and other humanitarian agencies. He has found a place in the hearts of the people of Bradford, and the progressive school system of the city has been going forward under his administration.

impetus and encouragement from the voluntary parent-teacher associations recently organized, which the board did not see fit to establish under the provisions of the code. Experience under modern conceptions is demonstrating that there is need and opportunity for some departure from the rigidity of the fixed curriculum. In



GEORGE FISHER STONE
First City School Superintendent. Inaugurated Library, Manual Training, Commercial Department, Special Music Teaching, Supplemental Reading

Massachusetts, and perhaps in one or two other States, vacation schools are conducted, as a part of the system of public education, in which instruction is given in canning, gardening, poultry raising and kindred manual arts. It was a floating exhibit of such training by the pupils of Waltham, under the direction of Miss

Elizabeth Blood, a favorite Bradford visitor, which attracted the marked attention of Henry Ford last summer at his New England historic summer residence. It is a departure which not only affords an answer to one of the problems of summer leisure, but it has also a broader aspect as an educational and economic factor.

It was a remarkable compliment to the first superintendent of the Bradford District, George Fisher Stone, that after four months' service as a director he was unanimously elected to the superintendency in June, 1882, for the remainder of the school year, at the end of which period he was chosen again without division and at an increased salary for the full term of three years. By education, natural aptitude and years of experience as a teacher and as principal of a private school, he possessed rare qualifications for the position.

Back to his administration can be traced the foundation of the high school library, established by subscription in 1883, the chemical laboratory and apparatus in 1884, manual training, particularly public school printing, also in 1884, commercial department recommended, investigation authorized, favorable report thereon, and report adopted in 1885, special teacher of music the same year, supplemental reading courses in 1887.

At a G. A. R. campfire at Orpheus Hall in February, 1883, Superintendent Stone, responding to the topic "Our Schools," announced that the Bradford schools contained twenty-eight per centum more pupils than the year before. Behind the superintendent in this formative period was a board of directors who apprehended the needs of the time, a progressive board of

unusual constructive qualifications, changing somewhat, under the law, from year to year, but including almost throughout a number of Bradford's foremost citizens, Charles L. Wheeler,[1] J. M. McClure, M. D. Harris, A. Miller, T. J. Powers (subsequently president of the City Select Council), Albert DeGolier. With Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Powers, Superintendent Stone had served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Free Reading Room, which subsequently developed into the present Public Library.

Upon the final expiration of Mr. Stone's term of service as superintendent, the following resolution was unanimously adopted upon motion of Powers, seconded by Anglun:

> *"Resolved,* That the president of the board is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the retiring superintendent, Mr. George F. Stone, a letter stating to whom it may concern, that in the opinion of this board the development and progress of our schools, and their present high state of efficiency, are in a large measure owing to the increasing watchfulness, the untiring energy, and the able management of the said superintendent during the period of five years which he has served the interests of this district."

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[1]On the 4th day of July, 1884, Mr. Wheeler, having for a long period served as president of the board, resigned, saying that recent acquisition of oil property by the Union Oil Company had brought under his charge a total of 528 producing wells with 16,000 acres of territory. Mr. Wheeler was a consumate parliamentarian, a born presiding officer, an incomparable community leader. He was, as a rule, chosen chairman of whatever meeting he attended. Whether presiding over the Consolidated Oil Exchange of New York, or the more or less turbulent meetings of the Conference of Oil Exchanges, he held the gavel with such impartial hand that his decisions, always unhesitating and unequivocal, enunciated in his peculiarly clear and convincing manner, were rarely, if ever, challenged. The Oil Exchange Conference, permanently organized, was composed of picked delegates, keen successful business men, from

In the secondary or following era Miss Ella M. Boyce (now Mrs. David Kirk), as teacher, principal and superintendent made lasting impression upon the schools, and won a high degree of popular esteem. And there were pillars of the temple of education among the directors. Dr. A. McAlpin, to the present day a member of the board, and for successive terms its president, has with unreserved, conscientious devotion given himself to the service of the cause of education in our public schools in such efficient manner as to identify himself with it inseparably in the public mind. Unlike him in many respects Major A. C. Hawkins will be remembered for his leadership in objective lessons in patriotism, his presentation of little flags as its symbol. To the children he was the schoolmaster on horseback, the marshal of the day. He loved to lead them in a memorial parade astride his favorite horse. George W. Bovaird came to the presidency of the board from the counting-room of a busy manufacturing establishment, bringing to the discharge of his duties administrative qualities of a high order. He emphasized the civic aspect of public instruction. He knew also its commercial value. The introduction of the study of the French and Spanish languages was at his instance. He aimed at the highest grade of service which the

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sixteen exchanges, including New York, New York Mining, Stock and National Petroleum, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Franklin, The People's of Franklin, Bradford, Producers' Petroleum, Parkersburg, Warren, Philadelphia, Jamestown, Oil City and Titusville. During Mr. Wheeler's presidency a committee of the Conference supervised the Standard's measurement of stock in tanks. He was possessed of transcendant qualifications for public service, and would have filled with distinction any office in the gift of the people of the Commonwealth.

district could afford. It was during his term that the present superintendency was inaugurated. His voluntary retirement was a subject of general regret. The success which has attended the administration of President Thompson is illustrated by the completion of the building of which an engraving appears at the beginning of this chapter. This structure was dedicated with appropriate ceremony, included in which was an eloquent oration by Hon. Emerson Collins.

Bradford Parochial Schools

The parochial school of Bradford and adjunct residences are comfortably housed in structures of brick and metal of modern design.

The school was opened in 1880, under the pastorage of Rev. Father Coonan. It now includes a complete grade school covering a course of eight years and a complete high school covering a course of four years. Nine rooms are devoted to grade work and six to the high school. The courses followed are those prescribed by the State. The high school is rated as a high school of the first-class by the State and its diplomas so recognized. The courses are both academic and commercial: the former requiring four years, the latter two years. Connected with the school is a completely equipped chemical and physical laboratory. There is also a library in the school containing about seventeen hundred volumes embracing all subjects, both secular and religious. In the grades the present student enrollment is four hundred fifty, and in the high school one hundred thirty-seven. There are seventeen teachers. A registered nurse is employed by the school, and gives her full time to the pupils during school hours, follow-

REV. DAVID F. HICKEY,
D.D., LL.D.

Popular pastor of St. Bernard's (a church which embraces one-third of the city's population); member of Rotary Club, responsive to calls to service in civic organizations, participating in public exercises on popular and community occasions, exemplifying President Coolidge's plea at Minneapolis for religious tolerance; Superintendent and Principal of Parochial School

David F. Hickey

ing up her work by visitation, inspection and service at their homes. Its annual commencement exercises of the eighth grade and high school attest creditable comparative attainments, and the major occasions are rendered of especial public interest by a commencement address invariably delivered by a speaker of note. This

school is to all intents and purposes a part of the public school system of the city. It is subject to the visitation and supervision of City Superintendent Butterworth, and so long as it is the policy of the Commonweath to thus recognize private schools conducted in general accord with its common school system and to the same end, it should be a matter of local pride that the parochial school of Bradford is one of high rank.

Borough and Township Schools

This is a copy of the original survey returned to the Department of Internal Affairs by George Ross, surveyor, probably not heretofore published. The southern extension is nearly separated from the main body of the county by the mountain range. It was named Shippen Township. In 1860 Simon Cameron was at the height of his political power. His friends, desiring that his name should be forever graven on the map of Pennsylvania beside that of McKean, promoted the formation of Cameron County, and the county of McKean without objection contributed the township of Shippen. This township, upon which the county seat, Emporium, is mainly seated, has become the most important section of the new county.

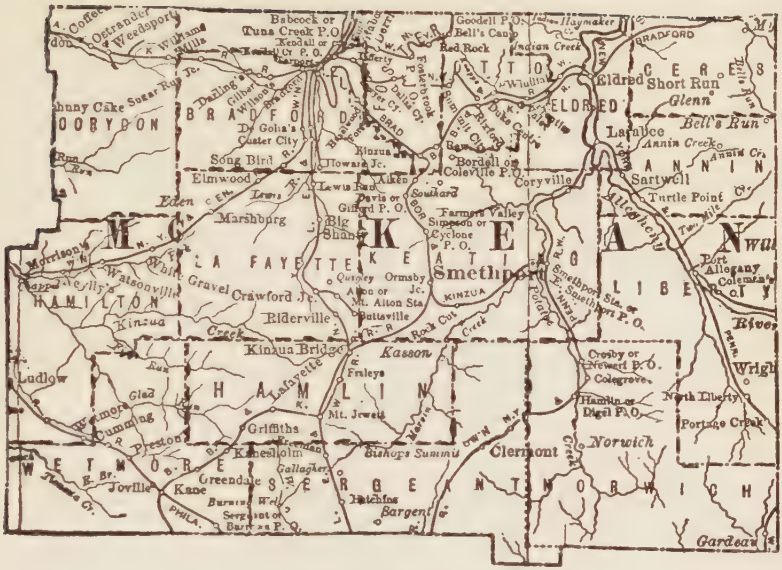
The remaining townships of McKean were organized as follows: Sergeant and Ceres at the date of the formation of the county, Keating in 1824, Bradford 1828, Liberty 1828, Corydon 1829, Hamilton 1834, Norwich 1835, Lafayette and Eldred 1843, Hamlin 1844, Otto 1854, Annin 1860. Smethport was organized in 1853, Bradford Borough in 1873, Foster Township 1880, and Eldred, Duke Centre and Kane after 1878, Port Allegany in 1882 and Kendall in 1881.

The above Draught Represents the lines of the County of McKean, run and marked, and now Returned to the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Penna. Drawn in pursuance of an act of the Legislature passed the 13th day of April 1807 Entitled "A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to erect part of Lycoming Huntingdon & Somerset Counties into Separate County Districts"

Geo Ross

To The Secretary of the Comm.th

THE FIRST MAP OF McKEAN



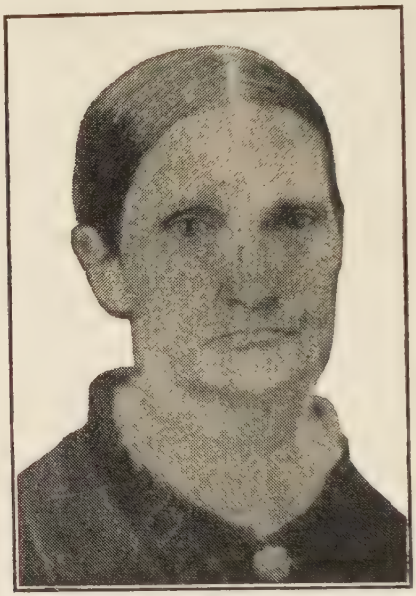
TOWNSHIP McKEAN MAP

As elsewhere (in the Academy Chapter) noted, the Smethport Academy was opened in 1837. The first school in Port Allegany and probably the first in the county under the common school law was taught by Elizabeth Manning in 1834.

In 1836 the amount of school tax voted by the county was $275.38, and dividends from State appropriation $90.50.

The following disjointed memoranda taken from the records in the State Department of Public Instruction by the present county superintendent, C. W. Lillibridge, afford an interesting historic outline of the growth of the public school system in this county, keeping pace from the beginning with the progress of the county.

The common school law was enacted in 1834. In the same year Elizabeth Manning taught the first public school in Port Allegany. This is the first public school in the county recorded at Harrisburg. Much earlier, in 1809, a private school was opened at Instanter. The next school of which there is any record



MRS. SOLOMON BARRETT
First Bradford Teacher

was taught by Joseph Otto at his own house. As early as 1828 Richard Chadwick taught a school at Smethport, having constructed a frame house for that purpose in the rear of the Methodist Church.

The first school in the Bradford District was taught at Tuna by Mary A. Manning, sister of Elizabeth

Manning, and later married to Solomon Barrett, of Port Allegany. She was also the teacher of the second school of the Bradford District, which was taught in a building at the southwest corner of the present streets called Corydon and South Avenue in the city of Bradford, on the site occupied by the residence of Dr. Van Scoy. Her education was highly rated. Although her countenance is not beaming with pleasure, she was spoken of as a "gracious, kindly woman," a ministering angel to all who were sick or in need.

Notwithstanding the school tax collected in Liberty Township in 1843 amounted to only $39.09, and only 24 cents remained due for tobacco tax, Lodevick Lillibridge, president of the board, entered into written contract with William Weber to teach a school in the Barnaby neighborhood for a term of four months "at and for the consideration of twelve dollars per month (and thirteen dollars per month providing said Weber keeps a first rate school)."

In 1824 the Agricultural Department of the Port Allegany High School conducted a survey of 205 farms. Of these 176 were operated by owners, average area of farms 123.7 acres. The yield of various crops was compiled. In like manner dairy production and livestock data was obtained. It was ascertained that on twenty-five farms regular crop rotation was practiced.

1837—Districts reporting to State follows:

	Teachers	*Pupils*	*Months*	*State App.*	*District App.*
Ceres	2	49-51	3½	$60 21	$56 46
Hamilton .	1	6-7	3	7 76	22 75
Sergeant ..	1	17-12	5	10 35	.....
Shippen ...	2	34-28	4¼	.....	110 45
Norwich ..	2	53-47	5½	32 37	.....

1839—Districts reporting:

	Teachers	*Pupils*	*Months*	*State App.*	*District App.*
Bradford .	4	37-45	...	$65 00	$126 00
Ceres	8	113-93	...	1394 00	180 00
Corydon ..	2	51-41	...	.....	.....
Hamilton .	1	3-8	...	.....	.....
Keating ...	13	120-96	...	138 00	145 00
Liberty ...	4	36-28	...	24 00	144 00
Norwich ..	4	63-43	...	113 00	65 00
Sergeant ..	3	26-21	...	36 00	31 00
Shippen ...	4	30-45	...	28 00	144 00

1852—There were 43 schools reporting. The monthly cost per pupils ranged from a minimum of 9 cents in one district to a maximum of 45 cents in another. The average monthly cost per pupils in the county was 27 cents. A total of $1733 was raised by district tax. A total of $805 was received as State appropriation.

1853-54—First county superintendent, F. A. Allen. He reports 13 towns and 12 have schools. He visited all the towns save one, 35 miles away. He did not get around before term closed. Seventy schools in operation sometime of the year. Text-book antiquated and no uniformity. "A glorious independence is permitted, each child bringing his own." A course of study about to be made and pursued. Schoolhouses are miserable indeed and few supplied with blackboards.

1855—First teachers' institute with 40 teachers present.

1857—County superintendent, L. R. Wisner. Six thousand people in the county; 78 schoolhouses. Some districts pay 13 mills, which is regarded as a great burden, but the taxpayers meet the situation and "nobly sustain the burden of the common schools. Teachers' salaries liberal."

1861—Warren Cowles, county superintendent.

1864—C. Conforth, county superintendent, resigned to become chaplain 150th Penna. Vols. W. W. Brown appointed to take his place. Four buildings erected, one log. No graded schools in county. "Few of the teachers male, but three gone to war, one of whom was killed a few weeks since."

1870—W. J. Milliken, county superintendent. Townships of Bradford, Lafayette and Hamilton build two-room schools. Smethport has a graded school, while one at Port Allegany is projected but not yet in operation.

1873—W. H. Curtis, county superintendent. Two graded schools, Smethport and Bradford. Bradford has 15 teachers. Total schools in county 89.

1881—County superintendent, M. O. Campbell.

1887—One hundred eighty-nine teachers. Average monthly salary, male $41.93, female $28.67. Average per centum of attendance 77. Mills levied for school purposes 14. From State appropriation $5,568.20. Total amount of tax $87,774.04.

1884—"Oil mining brings with it push and vim to be found in no other pursuit, and it is manifest in the handling of the schools as in everything else, here we have the highest wages and longest terms." Teachers 201; monthly salaries, male $48, female $31. Three items of progress: (1) adoption of a graded course of study; (2) issue of county diplomas; (3) organization of teachers' association.

1887—County superintendent, M. O. Campbell.

1896—W. P. Eckels, 253 teachers, monthly salaries $46-$36. J. W. Myers, county superintendent.

1905—B. S. Bayle, county superintendent.

The number of students from McKean now attending State College is 22.

It would be unseemly to conclude this chapter without reference to the relation of Governor McKean to the free school system. The following passage is quoted from a commencement address yellowed with age:

"This county has the honor to bear his name, and on this occasion it ought to be remembered with pride that it was Thomas McKean who officially recommened and gave his executive signature to the first school law of this Commonwealth enacted in the second year of the present century. Upon the walls of our schoolhouses, side by side with Governor McKean, should be hung the portraits of Governors Wolf, Joseph Ritner and Thaddeus Stevens, for to their championship history accords the credit of the victory for the cause of free education in the years when it was sorely imperiled. Staunch old Ritner, the first Northern Governor who dared a word for freedom, a word which brought from the heart of Whittier the quick response:

"Thank God for the token—one lip is still free,
One spirit untrammeled—unbending one knee."

"The letter which I hold in my hand I received from Mr. Whittier nearly eleven years ago, and at its close he says:

'In 1836 I visited Governor Ritner at his simple farmer home. He struck me as a plain, strong man of marked ability and honesty of purpose.'"

The law was contested not by one religious denomination alone, but by several which had established parochial schools, by immigrants, also, who objected to the enforced study of English, and by others who repudiated the theory of a system which would impose a share of the expense of education upon those who had no children. As late as 1872 echoes of the contest were heard here and there, and of this there is an interesting local reminiscence. Rev. Columbus Cornforth, mentioned in Mr. Hamlin's reminiscences as the pastor of the Baptist Church in Smethport, became county superintendent in 1864, resigning as hereinbefore noted to become chaplain of the 150th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. It is not currently published and probably not generally known that at the close of the Civil War he was appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The late W. J. Milliken, who graduated at Alfred University, passed a brilliant examination for admission to the bar, and was exceptionally noted as a writer and orator, was also in 1870 elected to the office of county superintendent. Cornforth was then editing the "School Journal." He had written some controversial editorials in response to criticisms of the law. Thereupon Milliken took up the dispute, and the two disputants agreed to close the discussion by the publication of two articles by each. This was done and the articles attracted wide attention and comment throughout the Commonwealth. But the law survived and has long since passed beyond the stage of controversy.

Charles W. Lillibridge, of Port Allegany, now a resident of Smethport, was elected to the superintendency in 1911, and has been elected for each successive term since that date. Under his administration the public school system in the county has, as a whole, been

C. W. LILLIBRIDGE
Born in McKean. Superior Education, Experience as Teacher, County Superintendent 14 Years. High Record in Office. Institute Instructor. Fluent Speaker. Exemplary Citizen

brought to a high standard. By reason of his long period of service, he has become acquainted with school authorities throughout the State. He is known widely as the McKean County superintendent. He is fully capable of making himself heard and understood. He spoke by invitation recently before the Bradford Board

of Commerce. He takes prominent part in the State meetings of educational authorities. His relations with the State Department of Public Instruction are agreeable. He is regarded at the department as one of the very best superintendents in the State, efficient, faithful, industrious. He knows the law, follows its changes, and keeps the county in good standing at the department. Among the representative citizens of the several districts of the county, there is a general feeling that Mr. Lillibridge should be retained as county superintendent as long as he is willing to serve.

The following official table supplied by the department contains a financial statement of 1923-24, which it is believed will be found of interest throughout the county:

Districts	Teachers	Enrollment: Elementary	Enrollment: Secondary	Total	Assessed Valuation	Rate of Assessment	Tax Per Capita	Tax Rate: Mills	Total Receipts
Third Class—									
Bradford City	83	2,751	709	3,460	$5,727,165	35	.....	30	$336,332
Kane Boro.	50	1,473	447	1,920	2,336,019	50	2 00	40	150,410
Total	133	4,224	1,156	5,380	$8,063,184		$2 00		$486,742
Fourth Class—									
Annin Twp.	5	100	.....	100	$216,051	75	.....	25	$12,817
Bradford Twp.	13	431	.....	431	1,016,804	35	5 00	20	34,848
Ceres Twp.	8	160	.....	160	245,322	66⅔	5 00	30	14,330
Corydon Twp.	4	33	.....	33	89,782	100	.....	10	8,004
Eldred Boro.	9	324	109	433	195,129	33	5 00	25	23,616
Eldred Twp.	12	224	.....	224	373,021	45	.....	22	15,483
Foster Twp.	16	449	.....	449	1,074,636	75	5 00	35	54,722
Hamilton Twp.	17	496	56	552	556,367	35	2 00	40	35,029
Hamlin Twp.	14	321	31	352	318,659	50	5 00	30	25,664
Keating Twp.	16	412	.....	412	756,675	66⅔	3 00	25	39,462
Lafayette Twp.	7	131	.....	131	513,714	40	1 00	16	19,213
Lewis Run Boro.	5	228	.....	228	164,815	33⅓	3 50	33	9,485
Liberty Twp.	12	233	.....	233	332,931	33	4 00	25	22,184
Mt. Jewett Boro.	12	462	115	577	329,634	66⅔	3 50	35	24,886
Norwich Twp.	12	271	17	288	282,515	75	2 50	25	21,194
Otto Twp.	8	234	.....	234	703,725	40	3 00	25	29,871
Port Allegany Boro...	20	603	204	807	842,002	66⅔	5 00	30	72,396
Sergeant Twp.	7	95	.....	95	311,171	50	.....	15	9,899
Smethport Boro.	13	462	155	617	505,753	33	3 00	24	29,162
Wetmore Twp.	14	394	.....	394	855,305	45	1 00	26	41,548
Total	224	6,063	687	6,750	$9,683,911	53	$3 50	26	$543,813
Grand Total	357	10,287	1,843	12,130	$17,747,095	.....	.....	.....	$1,030,555

Expenditures for School Purposes

Receipts from States' Appropriation	*General Control*	*Instruction*	*Operation*	*Maintenance*	*Auxiliary Agencies*	*Fixed Charges*	*Debt Service*	*Capital Outlay*	*Total Expenditures*	*Bonded Indebtedness*
$43,205	$13,788	$141,285	$22,953	$4,959	$15,311	$8,059	$46,872	$54,611	$307,838	$333,000
39,089	8,634	81,771	12,462	5,495	2,842	3,617	56,140	.....	170,961	116,000
$82,294	$22,422	$223,056	$35,415	$10,454	$18,153	$11,676	$103,012	$54,611	$478,799	$449,000
$3,219	$641	$6,517	$313	$506	$764	$352	.....	$1,046	$10,139	.....
8,918	1,916	19,490	1,348	1,072	581	586	$1,740	7,596	34,329	.....
4,298	586	6,792	903	481	871	132	3,555	.....	13,320	.....
1,560	569	4,031	282	406	120	227	.....	30	5,665	.....
6,075	757	13,582	2,390	244	.....	254	5,230	.....	22,457	$4,000
3,520	889	9,235	608	448	350	142	2,110	65	13,847	.....
7,398	2,373	25,162	3,833	2,996	3,740	598	5,471	8,074	52,247	40,000
12,116	794	23,651	2,544	434	3,647	2,210	3,772	.....	37,052	7,000
8,030	157	13,632	934	1,026	1,337	429	1,630	.....	19,145	.....
11,250	2,263	18,354	824	1,801	2,299	538	11,024	.....	37,103	.....
4,331	194	8,624	412	740	2,045	179	.....	.....	12,194	.....
2,184	510	5,409	407	728	.....	531	556	62	8,203	.....
9,105	1,083	12,975	735	398	536	1,149	2,775	1,493	21,144	.....
9,563	829	14,939	1,334	240	56	497	4,635	126	22,656	.....
9,350	1,023	13,076	677	90	1,723	761	227	233	17,810	.....
5,206	1,164	11,325	1,421	182	523	266	12,213	2,285	29,379	15,000
16,608	490	29,301	2,911	1,336	111	1,741	10,254	2,594	48,738	6,000
2,730	498	5,588	560	100	.....	399	55	.....	7,200	.....
9,281	679	20,126	2,673	683	38	763	3,254	.....	28,216	8,800
8,741	907	29,020	1,031	2,742	.....	995	3,078	464	38,237	.....
$143,483	$18,322	$290,829	$26,140	$16,653	$18,741	$12,749	$71,579	$24,068	$479,081	$80,800
$225,777	$40,744	$513,885	$61,555	$27,107	$36,894	$24,425	$174,591	$78,679	$957,880	$529,800

A. LEO WEIL

University of Virginia, Bradford, Pennsylvania, 1880-87; Leader of the Bar, Member of Board of Trade, Producers' Oil Exchange, Hospital; now Pittsburgh, Weil, Christy & Weil; President Voters' League, Member National Municipal League, National Civil Service Association, American Jewish Committee, American Bar Association; Solicitor Important Industrial and Commercial Corporations; Engaged in Leading Cases Arising in Production and Transportation of Petroleum and Natural Gas. His Success in Recent Interstate (West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio) Controversy Determined in the Supreme Court of the United States Respecting the Rights of a State to Prohibit Transportation of its Own Gas Product Beyond its Boundary, has Placed Him in the Front Rank of American Lawyers.

CHAPTER XXVII

The Great Revolt

Onward from the close of the Civil War promotion of American manufacturing industries was incidentally followed by corresponding development of transportation facilities and resulting competition, both in manufacture and transportation. Discrimination in transportation charges purporting to be justified by quantity or weight and by distance naturally set in, and ultimately served as a cloak for gross abuses. Under amazing and rapidly increasing commercial and industrial expansion, legislation extended the scope of incorporation. The discovery of oil, like mechanical invention, demanded all these advantages,[1] and so long as transported in cars, oil in tank would not be different in its nature from the product of the factory. The evils attendant upon unrestricted incorporation, and unregulated rates, appeared in course of time, and became most glaring and manifest in respect to ship-

[1]As early as 1866 the general government had imposed a tax upon oil of one dollar a barrel. John P. Zane, delegated to go to Washington to procure a repeal of the obnoxious taxing clause, relates that in the absence of Congressman Culver, then representing the Venango District, he applied to Roscoe Conkling, a Senator from New York, who was at the time the Republican premier. The Senator gave immediate attention to the matter, himself prepared the necessary resolution, had it introduced in the House by Congressman Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, and when it came to the Senate made an able speech in its support which ensured its passage. In conclusion Mr. Zane said (as reported in the "Era," April 12, 1888): "I regard Roscoe Conkling as one of the greatest men this country has produced. I have never ceased to admire him for what he has done for the oil country."

ments of petroleum. In the charter of the South Improvement Company the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had granted all the available powers itself possessed, regardless of the considerations of public policy, which have since supervened. The creation of a monopoly of great magnitude was manifestly possible under such a charter. It was, indeed, a tremendous engine for public oppression. It was acquired by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates. The oil producers of the counties of Venango and Butler began to realize that they were being put at disadvantage and subjected to injurious discrimination, which would inevitably become ruinous. By virtue of the exceptional power thus gained, the Standard Oil Company in 1872 entered into a remarkable contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad covering its entire oil tonnage at rates so discriminating as to enable it to control transportation from the field and ultimately to dictate the market price of the product. Under the leadership of Captain William Hasson, of Oil City, an organization of which he was made chairman was effected, after much negotiation, and thereupon a new contract was induced between the several interested railroads, the producers and refiners, E. G. Patterson, William Hasson, Henry Byrom and others, including Messrs. Vandergrift and Rogers, promising perfect equality in rates without discrimination or rebate. But this contract was not long adhered to. Meanwhile the paramount subject began to be widely agitated. The first interstate commerce bill was introduced in Congress by J. H. Hopkins, a member from Pittsburgh. So effectual had been the discriminatory policy that within three and one-half years twenty-five refineries had been reduced to two or

three. Investigation was authorized by Congress. Bills were introduced at Harrisburg to secure free construction of pipe lines and to prohibit discrimination in rates. Simultaneously a Petroleum Producers' Association was organized, of which B. B. Campbell, of Butler, was president, and E. G. Patterson chairman of its legislative committee, which, through prolonged stages of intricate negotiation ended its efforts in the memorable compromise of 1880, which was repudiated throughout the region. Among other remedial projects afterwards entered upon was a limited agreement to stop drilling for a period of six months, and later a thirty-day cessation of pumping. In 1878 an appeal was made to Governor Hartranft by written communication signed by Messrs. Campbell, Codington, Emery, Vera and others well known in the Bradford District, in addition to prominent producers of the lower oil country, and to this the Governor made sympathetic response. Furthermore, a special delegation was sent from the oil region to President Grant, and he, after careful consideration, made the subject one of especial prominence in a forthcoming message to Congress. It was not until 1887, and then only by revision, reconsideration and amendment of measures introduced respectively by Senators Reagan and Cullom, that finally under the wise and skilful direction of Senator Sherman, the existing Interstate Commerce Law was enacted. In the meantime, through agitation and public appeal followed by a popular demonstration arising almost to revolution, over fierce resistance and occasional defeat, the free-pipe and anti-discrimination bills passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature and were approved.

With the opening of the Bradford oil field in 1876, indicating a future production of much larger proportions than any field then known, this district soon became the active center of the great movement for industrial and commercial liberation from the tyranny and oppression of legalized monopoly and discrimination. In the spring of 1878, the portentous contest in the Pennsylvania Legislature was already foreshadowed. The chairman of the Republican County Committee of McKean, realizing this situation, determined that the county should be represented in the House at Harrisburg by a man of fearless character, having adequate knowledge of the petroleum industry and of the questions likely to arise by which it would be affected. After due deliberation he walked across the street one day, and said to Lewis Emery, Jr., that he must go on the ticket. Emery protested, said that he had no political or public experience, that he had never made a speech in his life. The chairman explained that the call was not a mere summons to change his vocation and go into politics, but that it came from the party for a candidate who would become the champion of the oil industry, and that as a chosen representative of that industry he could not refuse the call. He finally bowed in acquiescence, and it is probable that he took his commission from that little speech of the chairman rather than from the political party that he nominally represented. For he never afterwards heeded the orders of party leaders, but he stood proudly as the distinctive champion of the cause of the oil producer. Indeed, he seemed to feel that in him the cause was personified.

It was in no spirit of braggadocio that speaking at

the Wagner Opera House on September 27, 1890, he challenged his adversaries by this declaration:

> "I would have them understand it is no small effort for a man to stand up in the face to-night of more than five millions of people who are looking towards this place and wondering what he is going to say, and how he is going to say it. I say that the eyes of the whole State are upon me."

Nor was it a mere pleasure jaunt that he took around the world, to Iceland, Scotland, England, Italy, across the Mediterranean to Alexandria, up the Nile, along the Suez Canal as the guest of Lesseps, to Jaffa, Jerusalem, Jericho, Constantinople, Athens, Trieste, Venice, the eastern slope of the Appenines "where natural gas is produced with indications of oil," Austria and Germany to Sweden and Norway. He was qualifying himself for the mission to which he had been called. He was intent on becoming familiar with the resources of the world. When he spoke at the opening of the Cleveland Oil Exchange on the 13th of June, 1883, it was as one chosen to represent a great industry, conscious not only of his leadership but also of the superiority of his knowledge, and not in a spirit of egotism when he said:

> "I have explored the oil fields of the entire world, and I have seen in Germany, Italy, and far off Nubia and Babylon the barrels bearing the Cleveland brand. I would as soon deal in oil as drill for oil, and I have drilled two thousand oil wells."

He was not lacking in self-confidence. It added to his courage. He was sometimes impulsive, impetuous, explosive. He did not hesitate to charge the State Republican chairman to his face in the Senate Chamber with misapplication of a political fund, and it must

have been a highly dramatic scene when in like manner he made a savage verbal attack upon a very prominent citizen of Venango County seated in the lobby. He was a born crusader, a knight-errant for the cause. He was politically independent because it was not in his nature to be a follower. He was a leader by some natural instinct; if it were in the mine he would give his orders and lead his men with pick or spade in hand. If he had been a soldier he would have drawn his sword and rode at the head of the regiment. His life was itself a challenge and a defiance to his adversaries.

He was not inclined to work in the ranks. He was instrumental in organizing the Equitable Petroleum Company, Limited, projected to run a pipe line from the Bradford field to Buffalo, there to connect with the Erie Canal for the seaboard, but when a majority of the subscribers voted to transfer the property to the Tidewater, he took no active part in that company. It built a line to the Reading Railroad at Williamsport and ultimately to the Jersey seacoast, which was followed by a like transportation line speedily built by the Standard. But there was a community or allotment of interest between the Standard and Tidewater. Hence the Tidewater offered no relief by effective competition. Ultimately Emery, Lee, Murphy and others organized the United States Pipe Line, which was constructed to tidewater and thereby established the independent outlet essential for the protection of the independent producer.

The Producers' Protective Association organized in 1888 under the leadership of Peter Kennedy, H. L. Taylor, Carter, McKinney, Kirk and others, of which Thomas W. Phillips of Butler, was made president, did

not enlist Senator Emery's active coöperation. It, however, by secret steps accomplished marvelous results. It had this fourfold program which it submitted to subordinate secret assemblies throughout the oil region: (1) to duplicate the Standard plant. (2) To shut down. (3) to employ attorneys to make contest. (4) Union with outside influences. It was voted to shut down production, and at the expiration of the original period it was extended, ending finally about the 21st day of December, 1887, on which date it was reported that the reduction of the stocks had amounted to 5,000,000 barrels, or at the rate of a million a month. By this means the selling price of oil had been maintained.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to adequately present the life and character of Senator Emery, but only to write of him as an indispensable factor in the movement of a great industry towards freedom from the shackles of corporate oppression. He was its most conspicuous public representative. He bore proudly its unwritten commission. To the National Republican platform he always avowed allegiance but his party fealty was otherwise nominal. In 1906 he accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor as a protest against what was known as the Republican "machine" or "steam roller," and because the nomination was so regarded it did not command the cordial support of either party. It gave to him, however, the welcome opportunity to make a Statewide campaign against the political power that he considered responsible for the corporate evils from which the oil region had conspicuously suffered. He had the support of Wolfe and Stewart and Lee, independent Republican leaders. It

was not in his nature to be tactful, his speeches were considered intemperate, sometimes inflammatory, and he was termed a firebrand. And so, in some sense he was, but it was the torch of freedom of industrial and commercial liberty that he carried. When the votes were counted, although he had lost the election, he had not lowered the flag and he had vindicated the cause. What the cause needed was a herald to carry its banner and arouse the people of the Commonwealth and so of the Nation, and to this office he was born and qualified.

He vehemently supported the defective Billingsley bill, although it was not approved by conservative producers of his constituency like J. M. Fuller, S. G. Bayne and T. J. Melvin. He stirred the pulses of the oil region in its support to the point of madness and revolution. This is no ill-considered statement, though at this date it may seem incredible. The following interview with David Kirk is reported in the Harrisburg correspondence of the Bradford "Era" of April 6, 1887:

> "Reporter: Do you mean to tell me you anticipate trouble? Kirk: If we do not get our rights we will burn the stocks of oil above ground, destroy and kill. We do not propose to lose this time. We will use the torch, dynamite and nitro-glycerine, for we know how to employ them, if bill 104 does not become a law. You may quote me as saying that unless we are given the measure of relief we ask for we will apply the torch and lay the country waste."

That this was not merely said for effect, but that real danger had existed, is further evident from the following quotation from the remarks of Capt. J. T. Jones at the Emery meeting already mentioned:

"I did not altogether approve of many of the provisions of the bill, but as we were between the deep sea on the one hand and fire on the other, I favored its passage, because I feared the result of its defeat on this country. I thought defeat might be followed by the torch, our tanks would burn and that would be the end of our securities."[1]

Senator Emery was not only the spokesman of the cause, he was also in some sense the keeper of its archives. He was summoned to Washington by President Roosevelt and called to testify before Congressional committees. There to this day his record is written. Whatever of this important era the future historian may record, it is forever certain that Lewis Emery was a factor in the result. By appropriate and efficient legislation commerce, state and interstate, has at length been set free. A new policy of reasonable restraint and restriction has been declared and wholesome limitations have been set to corporate power. Said President Coolidge in his recent address before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York:

"It is my belief that the whole material development of our country has been enormously stimulated by reason of the general insistance on the part of the public authorities that economic effort ought not to partake of privilege, and that business should be unhampered and free. This could never have been done under a system of freight-rate discriminations or monopolistic trade associations. These might have enriched a few for a limited period, but they never would have enriched the country, while on the firmer foundation of justice we have achieved even more ample individual fortunes and a perfectly unprecedented era of general prosperity."

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[1]Bradford papers recorded four attempts were made to burn down the property of the Standard Oil Co., in that city. On the third occasion the stables and four horses were destroyed.

In such measure as Pennsylvania, its independent insurrection, the oil region, its great revolt, and the county of McKean, its most turbulent center, the home of its heroic crusader, have been influential in the establishment of this new public policy the tribute of history is here invoked.

LENA-BELLE CHAPPELL, MUSING AT THE DELLS, ARKWOOD
Here the Woman's Literary Club of Bradford, enjoyed one summer afternoon

"And so I'm glad the mountain's mine,
I'm glad I own the sea,
That they have special privacies
Which they impart to me."
—From an Arkwood Inscription.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Miscellany

Oil Exchange, October 18, 1882—Bradford Oil Exchange meeting to determine on annex. Captain J. T. Jones (a member of the board) in the course of his speech, said that the Bradford Oil Exchange was then "the foremost oil exchange in the world and in time would rule the market."

July 4, 1886—Election: President, Charles L. Wheeler; vice-president, C. R. Huntley; treasurer, Winfield Scott; secretary, E. A. Flanagan; directors, J. M. Fuller, I. G. Jackson, W. P. Thompson, H. C. Brooks, H. A. Marlin, J. E. Haskell, A. B. Walker, J. H. Conant, B. Forst, J. A. Johnson; arbitration committee, H. W. Ford, W. G. Gray, I. Kahn, F. H. Roberts, C. J. Holman; conference committee, C. L. Wheeler, J. B. Jayne, H. L. Blackmar; judge of election, W. C. Eccles; inspectors of election, F. P. Atkinson, J. A. Albertson. On January 1, 1886, the corporation had no debt and a surplus of $474.88.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1886—This is the date of the great Bucktail Rifle Regiment reunion at Bradford. Public meeting, Major A. C. Hawkins presiding. Among those who spoke were: Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, C. L. Wheeler, J. M. McClure, W. B. Chapman and Hon. W. W. Brown. The address of welcome (reprinted from the "Era") was as follows:

"When vieing cloud and sunshine, balmy air and gorgeous forests are speaking welcome to our guests, it would

be strange if the lips of man were dumb. When the long valleys have stretched out their arms to receive them and the hills have risen to shut them in, who can withhold our greeting? See, festive Bucktails! How that when you come to Bradford the very earth lends its own torches to drive away the shadows of the night; and, to-morrow, look out where the spurs of the Alleghenies have been wont to rest, and you will find great masses of mountainous bouquets cast for you, as it were in a night, by all the applauding agencies of nature. Even the tired Tuna, though often furious with impatience and again threatening to hide itself in the gulf, has kept its promise yet and remained these many years to show you where in olden times the bucks came down to drink. But leaf and shrub have been kindly concealing the ancient trails as if they were too sacred for the rude gaze of unlineal eyes. And in their stead the iron tracks of the railways have been laid, but they, too, in all their hard and busy commerce, have never been unmindful that they were simply waiting your command. Try them and see if they are not obedient to your wishes. And be assured that you have come among a people with whom nature has conspired to bid you welcome, a people who love valor as their own, who teach your story to their children and look with added reverence upon these mountains as your native home. They have heard that you and your comrades saved a doubtful day at Gettysburg, that you charged like a flame of fire across the fields of Antietam and South Mountain, and on many a bloody day made the way cry 'The Bucktails are coming!' a slogan of terror in the ranks of the enemy.

"Scipio exhorted his army to fight as if they fought before the walls of Rome. You fought as if the Nation looked breathlessly on. Like King Henry of Navarre, who at the battle of Ivry bound a white plume upon his crest, the commander of our armies might have cried out to his troops: "Press where ye see the bucktail shine amid the ranks of war!"

"A thousand spurs are striking deep, a thousand spears in rest,
A thousand knights are pressing close behind the snow-white crest,

And in they burst and on they rushed, while like a guiding star,
Amid the thickest carnage blazed the helmet of Navarre."

"It is to the survivors of such a royal line and their households that the citizens of Bradford bid me extend a cordial welcome. You will all be brigadiers while you stay in our camp."

"We welcome back our bravest and our best;
Ah me! some come not with the rest,
Who went forth brave and bright as any here,
I strive to mix some gladness with my strain,
But the sad strings complain,
And will not please the ear."

"The inspiration of the leadership of a Kane, who sought with his sword the open sea of freedom, is a noble heritage to you and your generation; the distinguished valor of a Taylor who wrote on the sward of Gettysburg more eloquent lines than his gifted kinsman ever penned; the final command of McNeill, as he fell expiring to the earth: 'Forward, Bucktails, forward!' sounding in your ears through all the emergencies of peaceful life; these are among the imperishable stars that glow in your history. And where slumbers American poetry! For surely the Switzer Winkelried, who gathered the spears of the enemy into his own bosom and thus 'made way for liberty,' must share the admiration of mankind with Martin Kelly, the Bucktail of Elk, who at the battle of Harrisonburg said to his commander: 'Colonel, I will draw their fire!' and stepping from behind a tree received the rebel volley."

"There sounds not to the trump of fame
The echo of a nobler name,
Unmarked he stood amid the throng,
In rumination deep and long,
Till you might see, with sudden grace,
The very thought come o'er his face."

"Take thus one by one the jewels from your casket, and we will keep them bright. Mingle with your dearest memories the cordial of our fraternal grasp; and in years to come remember the countersign that is on every lip to-night: 'Welcome, Bucktails, Welcome!'"

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT,
SMETHPORT,
FRONTING THE COURTHOUSE

JUNE 2, 1886—On this day the Soldiers' Monument in the courthouse grounds was dedicated. The B. B. & K. R. R. sent over eleven carloads of passengers from Bradford. Mayor Shannon and ex-Mayor Jordan were present, six G. A. R. posts were represented.

Hon. Lucius Rogers called the meeting to order, and introduced Hon. L. Emery, Jr., as president of the day. Addresses were made by Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, department commander, Adjutant-General T. J. Stewart and Major A. Wilson Norris. Letters of regret were read from John A. Logan, General Beaver, A. K. McClure. Chauncey Black and others. The following passage is quoted from Lieutenant-Governor Black's letter:

> "The people of our Commonwealth in the erection of numerous impressive and enduring memorials of the heroism of our soldiers are not merely gratifying a National and noble sentiment; they are also providing incitements to patriotic duty in the farthest future. These bright shafts rising heavenward in all parts of this imperial State will point a solemn lesson to posterity when possibly even a greater crisis than that of 1861 shall have to be met."

Said Major Norris, alluding to the embarkation of the Bucktail recruits on the Susquehanna:

> "That voyage is worthy of a conspicuous chronicle in the history of this Nation. Surmounting a flagstaff made of a hickory pole, and from which swung the Stars and Stripes was a bucktail. The three rafts, packed with 300 men, floated swiftly down the current swollen by recent rains.
>
> "As they sped along on the high waters the hills resounded with their drums and fifes as the strains of their martial music welled up from the river. Of the million of men who enlisted in the Union Army no more remarkable force followed the country's flag than these stout-hearted lumbermen. From the beginning to the close of the war their record is one unbroken line of distinguished and perilous service noted throughout for the consummate and deadly skill with which they used their rifles. The annals of the war have no brighter pages than those which recount the history of the Bucktails."

"I have taken these Bucktails," continued Major Norris, "as the types of the men who went into the war from this county. In making this particular mention of them, I simply illustrate the patriotism and the valor that moved the 58th Pennsylvania at Cold Harbor, and in the capture of Fort Harrison, that stiffened the ranks and nerved the arms of the 150th at Gettysburg, and enabled the 210th to conduct itself with so much gallantry at Fort Steadman and on the Jerusalem Plank Road. The men from this county who served in these regiments were composed of the same heroic stuff out of which the 42nd was formed, and the record they made was not only resplendent with brave deeds, but was a continuous recital of fidelity to duty and patient, uncomplaining service."

In fitting language Hon. P. R. Cotter, of the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, made the presentation speech. This was followed by the beautiful Grand Army ritual of monument dedication, impressively conducted by J. K. Wallace and E. R. Mayo.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1882—This was the date of the memorable State Firemen's Convention at Bradford.

September 1, 1887—Grand annual fireman's parade. Addresses by Governor James A. Beaver, Secretary of the Commonwealth Charles W. Stone and Attorney-General W. S. Kirkpatrick. After the exercises the Governor and other guests visited the art studio of Miss Gretchen Scott in Pompelon Hall.

POMPELON CLUB, May 7, 1883. On this date the Law Enforcement Citizens' League permanently organized at Pompelon Hall. Attendance 200. Executive committee, Peter Kennedy, T. J. Powers, Eugene Mullin, N. B. Smiley, R. B. Stone and C. J. Lane.

May 12, 1885—Ladies' Choral Society held rehearsal in Pompelon Hall.

January 27, 1887—Children's Aid Society regular meetings, first Wednesday, Pompelon Hall.

MARCH 18, 1891—At the peak of the cutting and manufacture of hemlock timber, an association, embracing several contiguous counties, known as the Hemlock Lumbermen's Association, gave at Orpheus Hall the largest banquet ever given in the city. Committee on legislation, Hon. Charles W. Stone, Edward Wetmore, Hon. W. W. Brown. Welcome to the guests, R. B. Stone. Response to "Our Hosts," Hon. C. W. Stone.

JUNE 24, 1885—This is the day on which two Bradford boys (among others) graduated from the Bradford High School, Warren Hugh Wilson, valedictorian, and Lester H. Simons, salutatorian. Warren, known as Rev. Dr. Warren H. Wilson, has risen to a high position of influence in an important field of service in the Presbyterian Church. His life is an illustration of intellectual spirituality. To use a figure of Matthew Arnold he is spelling a noble type of Christian manhood out of the letters God put into his hand. Lester is known as Major Simons. He won his spurs in the Spanish-American War. He is an ideal citizen soldier. He goes to the Temple Beth Zion Saturday morning, and sometimes reads the service. Every day of the week he is the embodiment of all the Children's Aid societies, assistance boards and Sunshine fellowships that his elder comrades still dream about.

MAY 30, 1889—Memorial Day observance at Bradford, under the auspices of the three local veteran organizations. Chief Marshal W. W. Brown, Escort, Company C, 16th Regiment, N. G. P., Mayor McSweeney presiding. Prayer, Rev. S. Weil. Address by Rev. Edward Bryan. The oration which followed was subsequently printed in pamphlet form under the title "The Republic Triumphant," and many copies distributed. Pursuant to request of Librarian Tillinghast, a copy was filed in the keeping of the Massachusetts State Library. From this oration the subjoined passages are quoted:

"The music of children is not attuned to sorrow. The gala season of nature has few harmonies for the habiliments of grief. The hallowing years have wrought their consolation. They have been stanching tears with reverent pride. The bereavement of shot and shell, prison and hospital, has passed from the fireside. It has become the common heritage. Patriotism, laden with song and speech and flowers, presses about the grave of the patriot to honor, not to mourn him, to celebrate the heroism of his death and the cause which it sanctified.

"Yes, the rifle-pit is abloom to-day, the old camp ground is the bivouac of herds, the earthworks have become the miner's shaft. A few mementos have been snatched, but the obliterating hand of industrial enterprise reaches eagerly to the very precincts where the government has set up its sacred boundaries. The historian has gleaned the battlefield and passed on. The poet has caught the last quaver of its echoes, the politician ruminates no longer among its ashes.

"So closely the future follows after the past that none too soon one day has been securely ordained for the annual contemplation of these memorials.

"Never again shall we pause so near to the actual events of our commemoration. We look into the faces and touch the hands of the men who fought. They are here in the

uniform and circumstance of war, as if in the garb of the dead soldier they might approach the grave more fitly and by that sign summon back his memory into their ranks. They have filled the air with the martial strains that lured his spirits on the march and in the camp. . . .

"Young men and maidens: one by one the living pass through the last narrow defile. The day hastens when the dead will have no comrade to bring these symbols forth and to whiten these graves with the lilies-of-the-valley. Are your hands reverent to accept the trust? Think of the endless chain of years through which this custom passes on, as a spark of electric fire. Do not let the link be broken or tarnished in your generation. Guard these memories well in time of peace. It is then that their significance is blurred. Walls of distinction are thrown down, lines obliterated, principles are relaxed and their antagonism drowned in the intoxication of amity. It was not amity for which the war was fought. The distinctions were not incidental nor temporary. They were neither created by the war nor destroyed by it. . . .

"The American nation was to become the vehicle of a peculiar idea, a public conscience destined to rule the world and liberate mankind. It must have, therefore, the right of way. Its progress is to be guarded with vigilance and power. If we are to conquer the world by the processes of peace, we must be strong to command the peace. 'The land without powers,' exclaimed William Penn, 'is a shell without the kernel, a ring without the diamond—a name, and no more. . . .

"It was the immigrant citizen, free from the ties of State nativity, ignorant of the sovereign pretensions of the Commonwealth, whose voice was quick to sustain the Union and energize the National sentiment. He felt the obligation of his oath to support the Constitution, and that outran the sophistry of Calhoun. The only emblem of government he knew was this starry flag. He followed where it led. Native and immigrant fought side by side on land and sea. What battle were you in, veteran soldier, when you did not touch the elbow of a naturalized citizen? . . .

"Conditions have changed in the rapid progress of a hundred years. It has been a century of political and social readjustments. In the midst of the Civil War Lincoln wrote: 'Now, at the end of three years' struggle the Nation's condition is not what either party or any man expected or devised.' And at its close the historian, Draper, says:

"'Its real and grand issues, easily enough discerned by us after the events are passed, came forth as it may truly be said in the necessities of the case.'

"Who, then, will presume to measure the Republic by the flexible and outgrown standards of the past? It is a law to itself. It has supplanted precedent and outstripped the Nations of the earth. It is in motion, transforming society in its progress. It touches impassable mountains and they make way for it; it opens their veins and they give up their jewels; it takes truant rivers to the sea; it deepens the verdure of the meadows and draughts its landscapes on the hills; its minarets and towers are the spires of its humanity; it puts eyes into the night that challenge the stars, and gives an ear to distance. It has made the face of Nature gleam with beauty and with thought until the supicion steals upon the minds of men that the new earth is the new heaven, its discovery the divinest of revelations, its possibilities the laughing spring of human hope."

MARCH 11, 1886—On this date a disastrous fire destroyed the Central School Building in the Second Ward of the city of Bradford. The Board of School Directors met in the afternoon of the same day, and unanimously adopted the following resolution offered by J. M. McClure:

"The Board of School Controllers of the City of Bradford having learned of the admirable conduct of the superintendent, George F. Stone, and teachers named below on the occasion of the fire which this day destroyed one of the school buildings in the Second Ward, in recognition of this conduct tender to them the Board's thanks: Alma E.

THE EMBARKATION, LAKE EVA, ARKWOOD

"Souls know—he said—the songs unsung
As well as those that find a tongue."
—From an Arkwood Inscription.

Wales, Etta Koch, Alice Haggerty, Mabel Wann, Winifred G. Murphy, Annie M. Ford, Sadie E. Bruce, Nellie E. Robinson, Katherine S. Jameson, Oriana Wyckoff, Edith O. Rowe, Lillian R. Reis, Anna McClurg, Maggie Davis, Ula Kinkaid, Maude Nutt, Ida L. Kempke, T. B. Spaulding."

FEBRUARY 11, 1887—A great mass meeting of oil producers was held at the Oil Exchange. Senator Emery spoke in defense of the Billingsley Bill, and in the course of his remarks said:

"When the National Transit and Tidewater Companies came to an understanding 88½ per cent. of the oil tonnage was given to the Standard and 12½ per cent. to the Tidewater. Out of this the Standard agreed to take care of the Pennsylvania, the New York Central and the New York and Erie road." *(This was in substance the very result anticipated by James E. Butts, N. C. Clark and R. B. Stone in their resistance, successful for two sessions, against the merger of the Equitable Petroleum Co., Ltd., with the Tidewater.)*

Resolutions were adopted and a committee of ten appointed: P. T. Kennedy, David Kirk, L. E. Mallory, C. S. Whitney, Major A. C. Hawkins, C. B. Whitehead, R. J. Straight, T. P. Thompson, John Denman, John B. Farrell, J. B. Brawley, T. N. Barnsdall, Captain W. B. Chapman and Alfred Short.

A further resolution was adopted reciting the passage and approval of the McCullum interstate commerce bill, and requesting the President of the United States in selecting the membership to include representation from the oil region.

Bradford became the center for producers' mass meetings. They were usually held in the Wagner Opera House, which became historic for such events.

The most notable speakers of the entire oil region were often present. Among them none were more distinguished for eloquent oratory than Col. J. A. Vera and ex-Congressman C. V. Culver, both at that time residents of the "lower country."

NOVEMBER 13, 1883—This is the date on which the first glass-works projected to use natural gas as fuel, and silica from vicinity of Rock City. W. B. McCartney, superintendent. Subscribers, Aug. W. Newell, M. W. Wagner, R. B. Stone, David Kirk, Whitney & Wheeler.

APRIL 27, 1885—Hon. W. W. Brown planted twenty choice maple trees in the public square.

JULY 25, 1885—Ulysses S. Grant died on the 23rd day of July, 1885. His visit to General Kane in 1880 for a day's outing along the trout streams accompanied by Colonel Wilcox, and his visit to the Kinzua Viaduct November 16, 1883, were perhaps to him trivial incidents, although on the latter occasion he was formally received at Bradford, and greeted by several thousand citizens of McKean. Nevertheless, these incidents created a peculiar sense of personal sympathy in the county toward the grizzled old hero who had proposed to "fight it out all summer" in the Wilderness, and yet after the surrender, was the first to say to the North and the South: "Let us have peace." Upon the announcement of his death a citizens' memorial meeting was held at the Wagner Opera House, and after appropriate remarks the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The foremost citizen of the Republic, the hero of its latest story, the choice exemplar of its institutions, the marvel of its military annals, the idol of its civic life, fearless soldier, patriotic sage, most honored son, Ulysses S. Grant, has passed from the scene of his shining career,

"*Resolved,* That the inhabitants of the city of Bradford in mass meeting assembled desire to give some measure of utterance to our sense of grief, some testimonial of a stricken community to the memory of the dead chieftain, and some message, if we may, to the bereft kindred on Mount McGregor, not in the stateliness of words, but, rather, in the fullness of human sympathy and in the earnest fellowship of American brotherhood;

"*Resolved,* That in token of our common sensibility, touched by the thought of the sheathed sword, the motionless pen, the silent lips, a Nation pausing in reverent homage, listening to the echoes eloquent with the clangor of battle, persuasive with the counsels of peace, a smitten household, bending with sorrow and brought near to the heart of the Republic, the presiding officer of this meeting be requested to transmit these resolutions to the family of General Grant and cause publication of these proceedings."

THE Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment was not the result of a single battle of the ballots. It was the consummation of victory won through long drawn years of earnest, undeviating devotion to the cause. It was won by eloquent appeal and scientific demonstration, won in school and pulpit and press. Among heroic citizens of McKean who gave the cause effective support were Peter Kennedy and Reuben Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lyon, Mrs. Bertha W. Howe, Mrs. Eva Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Heineman, Elisha K. Kane, valiant civic soldier; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Newell, W. H. Dennis and his royal family, Mr. and Mrs. Milward, E. V. Cody, Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane and John Brown.

In a period when public sentiment in the county was in the balance, a member of the bar invited to speak on the subject at a grange meeting at Coryville, August 7, 1913, alluding to the authority of the school text-books relating to the effect of intoxicating liquor, proceeded as follows:

> "If the court believes such instruction to be well founded in scientific ascertainment, it would be an abuse of discretion to grant a license in the face of it. Having the power to refuse, can he deliberately authorize the sale of a beverage which the Commonwealth is teaching its children to be essentially poisonous? What answer will the teacher make to the child if her instruction is belied by the court? The judge must discredit the schools, and disbelieve their teaching to set his discretion free from their constraint. Is it conceivable that the authorization of the sale of an injurious and dangerous thing is 'necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers?' The question is now on higher ground than the level where petitions and remonstrances would leave it. Is the Commonwealth at cross purposes? Are the schools to teach one thing and the courts another? I speak for the integrity of the schools. The teaching of the schools is affirmed by the regulations of our great employing companies. I speak for the business interests of the community. Organized labor has heeded the lessons of science and put its ban upon the liquor evil. I speak for organized labor. Shall judicial discretion be insensible to such deliberately formulated judgment of the community in determining the question of public necessity?"

McKEAN COUNTY answered to the call. If the war is yet to be mentioned, it may be said that in the beginning the attitude of the public mind in the United States towards the conflict was as uncertain as that of President Wilson. It wheeled into line only

A CALIFORNIA VISITOR AT ARKWOOD - BERTHA (MacEWEN) DUQUESNE NEAR THE TOP OF THE COUNTY LOOKING TOWARD THE VALLEY

"What do I tell the ocean?
That on the sun-kissed hills
Are perfumed winds of healing
And music-haunted rills."
—From an Arkwood Inscription.

after a laborious process of study and conviction. At length, however, public opinion was consolidated. The moral, financial and physical resources of the country were set in motion for the contest. Not only was the morale of the community to be maintained, but there were definite, concrete things to be accomplished. Organization became indispensable. Civic volunteers came to the front upon the call and arose to positions of leadership as by natural selection. There were so many who put themselves and their all at the service of their country that the inquiring reader can only be referred for particulars to memorial lists and official records. In every community, however, there was, doubtless, one man who, above his fellows, seemed to instantly comprehend the exigency, and be able instinctively to survey and gather up the resources of the community and direct its energies. McKean County, fortunately, had such a man at the helm. Mr. E. E. Lindemuth, by the undemonstrative pressure of his personality, persistent and commanding, with loyal support at the centers of population, met the recurring demands of the government in abundant measure, and made every good citizen proud of the community in which he lived. The orator of the crisis, as of many civic campaigns, was Mr. Asher R. Johnson, though many eloquent tongues responded to the call for Four-Minute Men.

Heroic women, too, without number, left their homes, often at some sacrifice, to work for the Red Cross and other World War agencies. Now, while the liberated countries of Europe are studying the alphabet of popular sovereignty, we, on this side of the water, are taking a post-graduate course in respect to the significance and application of the new community aspiration.

FROM the year 1917 until 1922 as an incident and aftermath of the World War, two of the railroads entering Bradford (the Erie and the Pennsylvania) curtailed their service and for a time held it in suspense, and the city was menaced by a very disastrous loss of express and passenger service. Complaint was made by the Bradford Board of Commerce to the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, which heard testimony at the city of Bradford at repeated sessions, making final decision in favor of the city. Argument on the part of the Board of Commerce concluded as follows:

> "The United States Railroad Administration, holding in its control these three railroads as one, and administering them with even hand, primarily for the essential needs of the government, now well-night past the emergency stage, hampered by no conflicting claims nor noxious competition, is not knowingly demanding such a sacrifice as has come upon us and is now threatened. This great government is not seeking out a little community of eighteen thousand souls with vital industries, served by a single locomotive and a couple of cars, to strike it down with a tragical blow. We appeal to the only intermediary available, the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, which has our welfare in its keeping, to interpose in our behalf."

ON the 10th day of June, 1915, a memorial boulder set up on the schoolhouse green at the county seat by the Smethport Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in commemoration of the expedition of General Brodhead in 1779 to destroy the Indian villages on the upper water of the Allegheny was formally dedicated. The exercises were conducted under the direction of the regent, Mrs. Thomas A. Mor-

BERTHA HALL HELMER

American Descendant of William the Silent, Prince of Orange; Corresponding Secretary of Canoe Place Historical Society

rison. The address delivered on the occasion was subsequently delivered at Philadelphia before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; at Pittsburgh before the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; at Olean, New York, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution; before the historical societies of the counties of McKean and Warren (Pennsylvania), the Conewango Club of Warren, the Bradford Board of Commerce and high school, and at Mayville, New York, before the Chautauqua County Society of Natural Science and History. It was printed in the "Magazine of History" and in the "Magazine of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

BERTHA HALL HELMER, daughter of John G. Hall and Elnora Grinolds Hall. Mr. Hall operated a planing mill at Port Allegany. Mrs. Helmer's grandmother, Anne Dunbar Hall, was a direct descendant of Admiral Coligny, whose daughter Louise married William the Silent, Prince of Orange. Their daughter, Sara, married Prince Wolfert Webbert, and after his death came to America, arriving at Manhattan with three children. This was Mrs. Hall's first American ancestor. The line comes down through the daughter, Anneka Jans Bogardus, whose son, William, had a daughter, Anne, who married Jacob Brower—their youngest daughter, Magdalena, marrying John Drake, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Hall. A first cousin of Princess Anneka Jans Bogardus was William the III, who was king of England from 1689 to 1702.

Mrs. Helmer, from generation to generation, has lost none of the royal qualities in her ancestral line. In Port Allegany she is a moving spirit in community

enterprises. The Canoe Place Historical Society, under her inspiration and initiative, has entered with much success upon a promising career. The community has a record to be proud of, and its unfolding is a new source of public vitality. Mrs. Helmer is a graduate of the Port Allegany High School and of the Clarion State Normal School. She has also taken a special course at Pennsylvania State College. She is the wife of Daniel Steuben Helmer, a member of the McKean County bar. Mrs. Helmer is corresponding secretary of Canoe Place Historical Society, historian for Frank Burt Post, No. 258, American Legion, and historian for Canoe Place Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

IN 1923 the Canoe Place Historical Society was organized, and in March, 1924, admitted to the State Federation of Historical Societies. Prior to the discovery of oil Canoe Place (Port Allegany) was the commercial capital of the county. Here the lumber business of the region was centred. It was the commercial birthplace of the lumber kings, the Arnolds, the Dolleys, A. M. Benton, Waterman Davis, Medberry, Dalrymple, Holden, Hall and many others. It was a progressive, vigorous community. A considerable number of the early settlers were from New England, including the Dolleys, Hall, Viner, Fessenden and John Lyman. Here the rafts were started for terminal ports at Warren, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and New Orleans, under the skillful guidance of famous river pilots, Scroggs, the Indian, or J. K. Moore, or Fitch or Bellows.

It was in these days that the world-renowned violin-

ist, Ole Bull, on his way in and out of the wilderness, upon occasional visits to his famous castle in the interior of Potter County, would sometimes tarry at Canoe Place. The completion of the hotel to be known as the Butler House, erected by Ludovic Lillibridge, was celebrated by a ball long to be remembered, for Ole Bull was present and furnished the music. Amy Lillibridge, then sixteen years of age, was proud in after years to relate the fact and the attendant circumstances, and so through her son, Eugene Baker, of Roulette, the story is told to this day.

It was in keeping with the spirit of local pride, enterprise and vigor of this later generation that the Canoe Place Historical Society should have set up a sign opposite the railroad station calling the attention of the traveler to the fact that this is the "Junction of the Tioga and Shamokin War Trails," that the Bradford Oil Field is near—"Finest Crude in the World," and that the region is "Noted for Good Hunting and

A RAFT ON THE ALLEGHENY BOUND FROM CANOE PLACE TO NEW ORLEANS

This passing raft of white pine was estimated to be worth $10,000. To-day it could be sold for $100,000. See the small boat for going ashore, the cabin for kitchen and shelter and stores, and the famous pilot Moore, on the hewn log in front.

Good Fishing." The Society has an established home in the borough, and has gathered for preservation many interesting relics. Among them is a box of carved English oak brought over in the "Mayflower," a cup handed down from Oliver Cromwell, a letter from Horace Greeley, and a stone used by the Indians for grinding corn, found when excavating to concrete the East and West Road near Dunbar Mill in 1924. The Society is compiling incidents of pioneer life, and has awarded prizes for school essays of historic character. It has had the invaluable aid of the Port Allegany "Reporter-Argus," and received much impetus in its formative period from the remarkable historic issue of that paper on the 29th day of May, 1924, as well as from the active personal coöperation of its enterprising publisher, Mr. C. F. Boller. Many estimable representative citizens of the valley, known to the author, including Darius Simpson, C. M. Slack, M. C. Field, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Holden, would, it is believed, if still living, have joined earnestly in the work of the Society. An enumeration of the committees and their respective chairmen will disclose the extent of the field which the Society aims to embrace:

Jewelry—Mrs. John G. Robbins.
Indian Relics—Eugene Baker.
Records and Glassware—Mrs. G. E. Lauer.
Schools—C. W. Lillibridge.
Churches—Mrs. M. C. Field.
Shells and Minerals—C. A. Dolley.
Natural Science—J. C. Galloway.
Books—Lyle W. Holden.
Pictures—Mrs. O. C. Wagner.
China—Mrs. R. H. Foote.
Furniture and Implements—O. L. Snyder.
Dolly and Tags—Mrs. Nina Hanson.

BELLE (LILLIBRIDGE) LAUER AND SONS

Standing: Wilkin Lillibridge Lauer, Princeton, '23; Edward Stanton Lauer, University of Pennsylvania, '27

Needlework—Miss Mary Cole.
Costumes—Miss Marion Davis.
Army Relics—Revolutionary and Civil War: M. E. Hall and William Van Loon; Spanish War: Robert Peling; World War, Darold Downs, Walter J. Hall.
Knitting, Crocheting and Tatting—Mrs. Angela Coleman.
Stamps—James Helmer.
Rocks and Stones—Eugene Brown.
Musical Instruments—Mrs. Louise Ford.

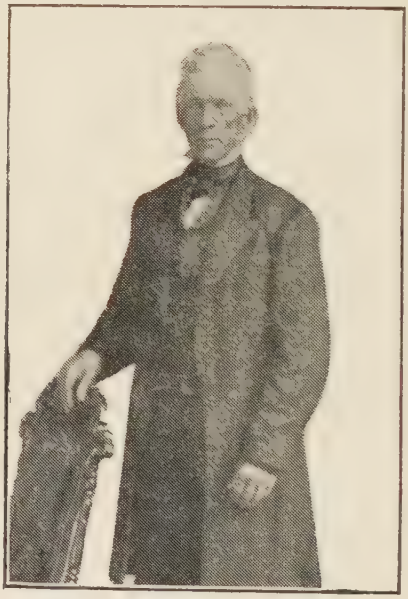
The present officers of the Society are as follows:

President—D. S. Helmer, Esq.
Vice-President—Eugene Squires.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. William Rice.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. S. Helmer.
Treasurer—Mrs. Clarence Billingsley.

THIS IS PROBABLY NOT THE SAME BUFFALO HERD WHICH LUDOVIC LILLIBRIDGE SAW MOVING SOUTHWARD IN 1818, FOR WHERE THE AUTHOR SAW IT WAS 2,000 MILES BEYOND CANOE PLACE, BUT THE SCENE IS LIKE THE VALE OF THE ALLEGHENY WITH ITS BORDER OF FAMILIAR HILLS

It appears to be the practice of the Society to name historians. The present list is quite large, and at the date of publication was said to be subject to revision. It is certain, however, to include John French, Charles Dolley and Arch Eastwood.

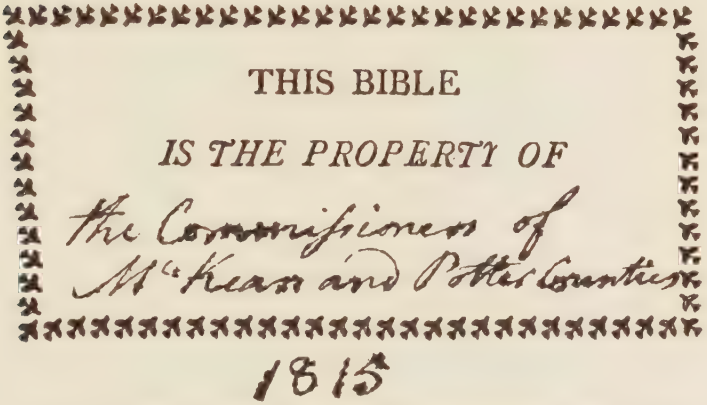
Solomon Sartwell, born in Langdon, N. H., in 1796, came to McKean in 1816. He was elected high sheriff of Potter and McKean when the two counties had but one set of officers, and later conducted their separate organization. He was a lumberman and merchant,



JUDGE SOLOMON SARTWELL
High Sheriff of the double (Potter-McKean) county, who conducted their separate organization

county treasurer, postmaster and associate judge. He married a daughter of Isaac and Phœbe King, and had six children, among whom were Chester K., who was pronthonotary, and Roswell, who was sheriff.

Among other relics of the period during which both counties were served by a single set of officers was the Bible upon which officers took oath and witnesses were sworn. This volume, printed in Philadelphia by Mathew Carey in 1814, fell to McKean by reason of its two to one majority on the board of commissioners. Mr. I. L. Wynn, in behalf of the county commissioners of McKean at the present time, has presented it to the McKean County Historical Society. The following is a facsimile copy of the inscription on the fly-leaf:



JULY 2-6, 1916—Centennial Anniversary at Port Allegany. From day to day of the week an elaborate program was carried out. It included not only games, races and athletic sports, but also addresses, parades and pageants. A leading feature was a parade

illustrative of progress in agriculture, addresses by Professor Bordwell of State College, and Professor Teagarden of Punxsutawney, an historical pageant conducted by Lyle Holden, typical of Penn's Treaty, arrival of first settlers, capture of Mary Jamison, and other events, displaying relics, implements and costumes, chinaware and furniture of the pioneer period. Uncle Sam being impersonated by Lyman Burrell Burt.

Grace Sartwell Mason, native of McKean County, a daughter of Stephen C. Sartwell, of Port Allegany, married James Redfern Mason, of San Francisco. She

GRACE SARTWELL MASON
Author and magazine writer, representing "Saturday Evening Post" in Europe and recently in Florida

is the author of well-known stories, including "The Golden Hope," "The Bear's Claw," "The God-parents," and a contributor to leading magazines, particularly "The Ladies' Home Journal" and "Saturday Evening Post." By the latter journal she was sent on a mission to Europe at the close of the World War, and recently to Florida. The stories in her printed volumes appear to be drawn from scenes and characters in McKean, as are those of the Bradford novelists, Bryant Sherman, author of "The Bell Cow," and Bion Butler, who wrote of "The Church on Quintuple Mountain." Other writers indentified with the county of McKean include Doris Kenyon, Amanda Jones, elsewhere mentioned; S. G. Bayne, who for his own pleasure, and the delectation of his friends, published several volumes of travels and studies in science, and Bertha W. Howe, who is a frequent contributor to metropolitan journals and magazines on sociologic and economic topics.

IT is not to be forgotten that among those who rendered technical service of a high order during the World War was Auguste J. Paris, Jr., Doctor of Science, who is a resident of Bradford, and from 1904 to date has maintained a laboratory in that city. Long prior to the war he announced from his workshop, at Bingham, important discoveries pertaining to the manufacture of gasoline. At the outbreak of the war he was conducting a laboratory at Charleston, W. Va. He promptly tendered his services to the government and the use of his experimental station. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, reporting to the President in November, 1918, by Dr. C. D. Walcott (Secretary Smithsonian Institution), Chairman of

Executive Committee, says: "Research and experiment have been conducted by Messrs. Paris at Charleston in full coöperation with and under the direction of this committee. The subjects investigated during the year are as follows":

1. Gasoline direct from crude petroleum without stills, cleaned without the use of acid or alkali.
2. First distillate, or crude benzine, cleaned and purified without the use of acid or alkali.
3. Natural neutral gasoline.
4. Increase yield of straight paraffin from crude oil.
5. Separation of gasoline from crude oil by mechanical means.

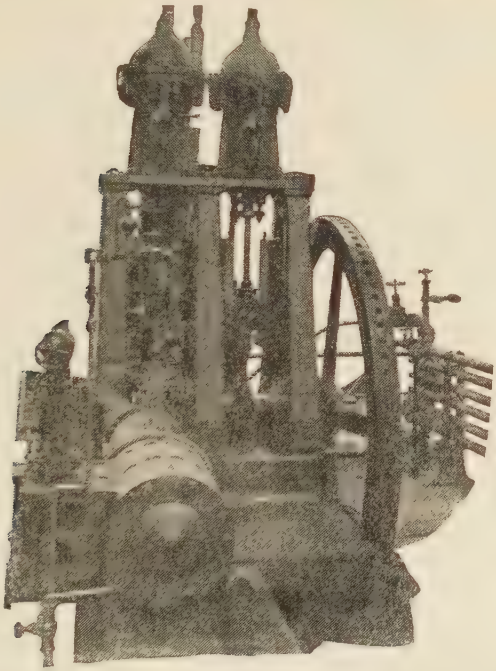
The report (numbered 42) of Dr. Paris and his brother, Lieut. W. Francklyn Paris, his associate, submitted the results of their experiments. Of this Dr. Walcott, reporting to the Adjutant-General under date of January 16, 1919, says:

"The work has been continued to a point where remarkable results have been established, inasmuch as by this new method the world's production of gasoline, as shown by demonstration before representatives of this Committee and of the British Military Mission, and as outlined in Report No. 42, of this Committee, will be increased by an amount now estimated to be eighty per cent."

The discoveries of Dr. Paris leading to the manufacture of gasoline from natural gas and to the cracking process by which the quantity of product from oil and gas has been greatly multiplied was the opening of a secondary era in the oil and gas industry. The producer is too apt to pay all homage to the drill rather than to the retort, forgetful that it was by the report of Professor Silliman that Seneca Oil was ushered into the civilized world, its field of utility and its commer-

A LADY WHO LOVED ARKWOOD; WAS ITS SOUL AND CHARM; WHOSE COMPANIONSHIP AND COUNSEL THROUGH MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS HAVE LEFT THEIR IMPRESS UPON MANY PAGES OF THIS BOOK

cial possibilities foretold. So fifty years later Dr. Paris and his compeers, in the laboratories of DuPont, the Standard and the Geological Survey, by subtle combination and intricate process, have opened door after door leading to unknown sources of hidden wealth.



Experimental Improvised Machine by Means of Which Dr. August J. Paris, Jr., Separated Gasoline from Natural Gas at Bradford and Bingham in 1907.

And again it is to the credit of the county of McKean that it was within its borders at Bingham Station, in the year 1907, that the crude, extemporaneous machine here portrayed, responding to the magic control of Auguste Paris, first separated gasoline from natural gas.

UP in the Otto Hills, above the morning cloud-lake, at a curve on the interurban traction line, where no human habitation interrupts the view, and where valley and mountain unite to form the most varied landscape in the county, this bungalow was built. It seemed to grow into the woodland as if somehow it had been omitted. As piece by piece it was put together according to a cardboard model, it became an object of hilltop curiosity. Among those who eagerly watched its growth was a genuine mountaineer who every morning left his half-hidden hermitage in the hills for the pleasure of looking on. To him this new structure was a temple, rude enough as it was, a temple to nature. For he was a lover of the forest, the varying moods of the hills, the colors of earth and sky, the ways of the little winged and four-footed inhabitants. He was the John Burroughs of Trolley Mountain, only his name was Henry, like that of Thoreau. His spirit and theirs were one, the same simplicity and personality, guileless, gentle, unaffected, companion of the birds and wild flowers. His contact with the human race was slight. Mary Franks, perchance, at the little traction station, and the children of William Meachem, Alma and Elinor, Denilda, Josephine and Marian, may have met him on woodland paths along which trailing arbutus grew, or the wild azalea, or shrubs of laurel, and they may have learned from him, not alone some secrets of the hills, but casual lessons, also, of a solitary life, a unique character, which he would unconsciously impart: Who knows? If they are a little shy of the world, so was he; if they love the simple things, so, indeed, did he. If they are transparent as the pebbly brook, was he not so? If their spirits are filled with song like the for-

ARKWOOD

A bungalow in the Otto Hills, on the interurban traction line between Bradford and Olean. Altitude 2,200 feet. Quotation lettered on the gate-posts: "Have you named all the birds without a gun; loved the wood-rose and left it on its stalk?" Among poetic quotations inscribed on the walls the following occurs over a dining-room window:

"Bowls of sunrise for breakfast,
Brimful of the east,
Foaming flagons of frolic
The evening's gay feast."

est, so was his; it was he who caught the morning sunshine while the lowlands were in the cloud-lake; he reflected the charm of native contentment, the culture of the conservatory of the stars singing together, of the university of the quiet life within the gates of primal knowledge.

There was the digging of earth to be done, the uprooting of stumps. He was there to lend a hand and scorned a fee. It was not a market-place that was being founded, nor even a mere shelter for soulless, grasping, money-hoarding human beings. Here Lillian was to come and Helen, Leone, Myrtle and Katherine, with their racquets, or to see what the season had wrought upon the hills, or to greet the sunset, while from the balcony at twilight Grace would sing Tennyson's Brook to the tumbling little stream below until the whippoorwill answered, and then the owl. Here, too, while Kathryn and Robert joined hands, the Rev. Dr. Augustus Kieffer was to celebrate a wedding. In the grove above the track Donald and Geordie were to pitch their summer tent. Here Emma Bovaird and Joseph, and their comrades were to come for an evening from their camp hard by. Some day Judge Olmsted was to stop over, Dr. Donehoo was to look in, Lieutenant Sheldon, of the Navy, and Judge Morrison; members of the county bar were to come for an annual outing, and the Woman's Literary Club, of Bradford. And beside the great stone fireplace Major George Baldwin, a veteran soldier of the Civil War, was to spend with his sister his declining years. He had brought from Richmond to Lincoln the first news of Virginia's secession, and delivered to him personal dispatches, and then joined the famous bat-

talion of Cassius M. Clay, which guarded the Executive Mansion, after which he entered the service, participated in many battles, receiving wounds which ultimately proved fatal.

The tillable land of ten acres surrounding Arkwood, as it was named, was made a testing ground for fruits and flowers, and rare trees. Here several kinds of grapes were found to ripen, notably the Brighton, Delaware and Green Mountain, several varieties of currants, red and black, immense gooseberries, the largest strawberries ever exhibited in the city, besides apples, standard and dwarf, in three orchards, pears, plums, quinces and cherries. Saghalin, a Russian forage plant,

GLADYS AND WILHELMINA ROBBING THE ARKWOOD ORCHARD

BRADFORD, N. H.—MELVIN'S MILLS—WARNER RIVER

was grown on a small scale, and proved hardy and succulent, growing to an average height of eight feet. The success of the experiment justifies more extensive tests on the dry soils of the Big Level.

Groves were formed of chestnut and of maple. Specimens of sassafras were preserved, and here and there an elm and a butternut. Much interest was taken in the success attending the transplanting of rare native trees: the flowering ash from the Backus swamp, the Allegheny balsam, from a distant point in the river valley, the Pennsylvania (striped) maple and the sweet crab; also in the growth of the scarlet oak, the red-flowering dogwood, the palm willow and golden willow, the Colorado blue spruce, the fragrant, flowering linden and other trees, of unremembered names; the English hawthorn, the mock orange, in several varieties, the shrub honeysuckle, the laurel, the rhododendron maximum and the three Carolina varieties, the native azalea and five others, and clumbing the bare trunks of welcoming trees might tbe seen the Chinese akebia, the wild grape and the fragrant wistaria.

"In the name of the bee, and of the butterfly, and of the breeze, Amen."

—From an Arkwood Inscription.

IT is not unlikely that Lucretia, daughter of Isaac Farr, was the heroine of the second romance in the history of McKean. As Mary King and Joel Swayne had made memorable the enchanted banks of the Oswayo, so there may have been trysting places known to John Folsom Melvin and Lucretia Farr along the Warner, pretty tributary of the Merrimac, whose laughing waters leaped lightly to the task of turning

the wheel to saw the log or grind the corn at Melvin's Mills. The home of Isaac Farr at Bellows Falls was only thirty miles from these famous mills in the New Hampshire town of Bradford, run by Melvin's uncle Josiah and cousin Richard.[1] Moreover, it appears that Melvin and Farr migrated together to the valley of the Tunungwant.

Grouped with them in local tradition were Leonard Samson Foster, who came from Townsend, Mass., and Barnabas Pike, Aaron Kellogg and Prosper Moore from the same State, all of whom were signers of the petition for the formation of Bradford (Pennsylvania) Township. In the same coterie were other settlers from New England, as if a call had gone out, heard in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, in Oxford, Me., Lebanon and Langdon, N. H., Bethlehem and Barrington, Cheshire, Townsend and Lancaster, Mass.; or as if the tide of emigration just then turned to the lumber woods of the Northern Tier, as it did twenty

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[1]On January 12, 1926, Miss Grace E. Melvin wrote from Concord (14 Perley Street), N. H., as follows:

"I am employed in the State Laboratory of Hygiene, which is a department of the State Board of Health, of which the Department of Vital Statistics is also a part. I find proof that John Folsom Melvin, whose brother was Thomas J., was the son of John Melvin. He and Josiah were brothers, these two (John, Sr., and Josiah) being the sons of Benjamin Melvin. This would prove without doubt that John Folsom was the nephew of Josiah. I am directly descended from Richard Melvin, who was a son of Josiah. I have a sister, Ruth Frances, and a brother, Winslow Edson. I was born in 1904, my brother in 1907, and my sister in 1910.

"Melvin's Mills is a small community which is a part of Warner Township. Bradford and Warner are towns with a common boundary. Melvin (or Melvin's Mills Post Office) is almost exactly on that boundary. In fact, the town line is within four hundred feet of the station and

GRACE ELIZABETH MELVIN

(Private Secretary to Governor Bass, Candidate for U. S. Senate)

Grace E. Melvin

years later towards the gold fields of California. Arthur Prentiss brought a whole colony from the Penobscot region to the valley of Knapp's Creek.

Among those coming to the valley of the Tuna, young Melvin, a stripling of twenty-three, brought from New Hampshire sufficient experience as a sawyer, together with energy and capacity, the qualities of natural leadership, which, almost at once, put him in charge of the great mill at Tuna, to be known as Melvin and Chamberlain's, and around this mill the first substantial settlement centred. It was the nucleus of Bradford Township. The Warner and Tunungwant were as much alike as if they had been measured to match: the partial view of the mills in the accompanying picture shows the hills beyond as if the twin range of the Hooker farm had been incorporated into the photograph; and according to early pictures of Bradford, Pennsylvania, it had begun to take on the present appearance of the elongated Main Street of the New Hampshire town, with its Wrights Hill, corresponding to Mt. Raub, in the distance, and the Sunapee Moun-

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post office at Melvin's Mills. At one time it was doubtless considered to be a part of Bradford. Richard Melvin worked in the mills there, which were started, I am sure, by Josiah and two of his sons. My father's people all came from that locality. Until a very few (perhaps three) years ago, my father's uncle was postmaster and storekeeper, and after his death his wife continued so long as she was able. To meet the people in Pennsylvania to whom you refer would be a great pleasure to me, and if the opportunity should arise which would permit this, I would like to avail myself of it.

"I came here on September first, before that time being employed as Secretary to Hon. Robert P. Bass, who is now running for election as United States Senator to oppose George Moses of this State.

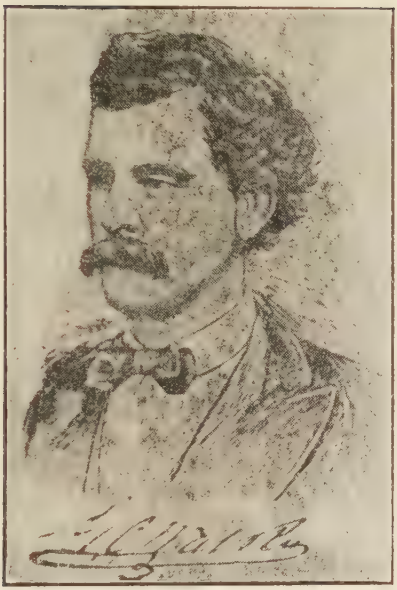
"Sincerely yours,

"Grace E. Melvin."

tains dimly seen. Melvin, looking thoughtfully at the stream, the hills, the embryonic town, the setting of the Tuna mill, may well have exclaimed: "How like the scene at Melvin's Mills!" And he may have had reflections which his companions did not share. Lucretia Farr was still in the East. His thoughts turned in that direction—the "way of least resistance," and when in his fine, flowing hand he wrote Bradford into the petition, he may have had a hope that it would prove a drawing name. She came. The first wedding might have been a fitting commemoration of the creation of the new township. But there was neither magistrate nor minister at hand. It was an event of first importance. It should be celebrated in the city of Pittsburgh. No train was leaving for that city for several years. The wedding party could take passage on a raft equipped for a long trip with sheltered conveniences. With colors flying, banners of white, songs and gay merriment, what a contrast to the crew intent on civil war which under the Bucktail symbol embarked on the Sinnemahoning in 1861? So it was that in the city of Pittsburgh on the twelfth day of July, 1828, John Folsom Melvin and Lucretia Farr were united in marriage.

SABINAS WALKER was a pioneer of Tuna Valley. He kept the first hotel, on the site now occupied by the Odd Fellows' Building. The first conveyance of land to him was recorded in 1846. His homestead included Walker Place, Chautauqua Place, and all between in the present city of Bradford.

Gilbert Carlton Walker was a son of Sabinas (and Matilda) Walker, and was born at the parental home



GILBERT CARLTON WALKER
Governor of Virginia (1871-1874)

then at South Gibson, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, on the first day of August, 1832.[1] While the father determined to make his future home in the unexplored timber lands on the headwaters of the Allegheny, it was deemed best that the child should go with its mother to Binghamton, where advantages for education were said to be superior, and thenceforward his parental home meant less and less to him, for from preparatory school he passed on to college, first to

[1]"In 1825 the name of Sabinas Walker, the father of Governor G. C. Walker, first appeared on the tax list of Gibson. His brothers, Enos, Keith, Arnold and Marshall were also here."—"History of Susquehanna County" (Blackman), 203

Williams, then to Hamilton, and from the bar at Binghamton, thence to Chicago, soon to Norfolk and finally to New York. His was a brilliant, meteoric career. With amazing intellectual acumen and consciousness of an unusual personality, he had a towering ambition that would never brook defeat. Consequently when he discovered what he conceived to be discrimination against him at Williams, he went to Hamilton and there won the first speakership prize. Defeated for district attorney at Binghamton, he soon afterwards removed to Chicago, presently to become the head of the law firm of Walker, Thomas and Hart. Not content with distinction at the Chicago bar, through which he had attained a National reputation, nevertheless, upon the defeat of Senator Douglass, whose cause he had espoused for the Presidency, he was, in 1864, induced to remove to Norfolk. He was made president of the Atlantic Works and Dock Company, and after a residence of less than five years, by a coalition of liberal Republicans and conservative Democrats, he became a candidate for Governor of Virginia against the entrenched "Yankee" incumbent, and, after a whirlwind campaign of forty speeches, was triumphantly elected. He was heralded as the "Political Savior of the State," and in the performance of his duties as Governor of the "Old Dominion" from 1871 to 1874, inclusive, he made an unsurpassed record.

The conservative element was satisfied.[2] He had done what they had chosen him to do, and he had given

[2]"No new name could conceal the fact that the election was a great conservative triumph, the difference between the Walker Republicans and the conservatives was fundamental."—Eckenrode.

THOR, THE GREAT DANE, AND HIS WOODLAND FRIEND

If they had stopped beside the spring in mid-summer they would have found two little, speckled, sentinel trout guarding its waters with vigilance and waving over it a glorious crescent of red bergamot, and growing along its rocky border masses of blue forget-me-not, and in the spillway the golden bloom of luxurious cowslips. What a trinity of color!

Virginia back to them. It was theirs, not his. He had won preferment, but it was not to be given to him. He was entitled by the rule of promotion to go to the United States Senate, but they did not recognize the rule. No Virginia Senator had ever been born at South Gibson. To the conservative element it was not a congenial birthplace.

So, after decorous delay, Governor Walker removed to the city of New York, to engage in the practice of law, with what visions of the future is unknown, for there in New York on the 24th day of May, 1885, he died, and on the following morning the Bradford "Era" contained this brief dispatch: "Gilbert C. Walker, ex-Governor of Virginia, formerly of Bradford, Pa., died in this city to-day."

There were other statesmen born or bred in the Northern Tier, who were not congenial to the ante-bellum South, particularly David Wilmot, Galusha A. Grow and Robert J. Walker. The Southern boundary of the Northern Tier is sometimes taken to be the 41st degree of latitude, being the accepted boundary of the claim of the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company, and sometimes the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Robert J. Walker was born at Northumberland about the time (1796) when the imperial county of that name extended northward to the State line, and included the area of McKean. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and entered upon the practice of law in Pittsburgh. In 1826 he removed to Mississippi, emancipated the slaves found upon his plantation, advocated the policy of gradual emancipation, was elected to the United States Senate and reëlected. He supported Polk for the Presidency, was called to his cabinet as Secre-

tary of the Treasury, became father of the "Walker Tariff" in force from 1846 to 1861, differed with Buchanan on the slavery question, and resigned the Governorship of Kansas, supported the Union and negotiated a European loan of $250,000,000. He was the outstanding statesman of the old South after the death of Calhoun. If it had accepted his sane guidance instead of that of his antipodal colleague, Jefferson Davis, it would not have suffered the devastation and horrors of civil war, and slavery would have been abolished in the processes of peace.

And yet, to-day, it is Letcher who is remembered in Virginia, the Governor who put the State troops at the disposal of the Confederacy without waiting for the vote of the people, while Gilbert Carlton Walker's name is never spoken, his portrait is on no Virginian's mantel, and the State Historical Society has only cyclopedic knowledge of him; and so, likewise, it has come to pass that Jefferson Davis is hailed as the idol of the South, while Robert J. Walker, the ablest statesman in the annals of Mississippi, once the man of the hour, whom it should be proud to honor, is now never mentioned in court or hall without a sneer.

ON a bright Monday morning, the 22nd day of March, 1915, and again on the 19th day of March, 1917, as also on one or two later dates, pursuant to invitation, the writer read the paper of the session before the Bradford Ministerial Union. The association included the rabbi of Temple Beth Zion and all the Protestant ministers of the city. Among them the writer recognized personal friends, for some of whom he has formed a lasting attachment. It would be dif-

ficult for him to express his sensibility of the compliment of the invitation and of its repetition. Excepting before such an audience, or to those who through increasing years have been his neighbors and friends, would he have ventured expression of reflections which must be of so little consequence to others. The following brief extracts are published, not to justify their purport, but to disclose their spirit and preclude their misinterpretation:

"So with you this morning I have followed the child of the public school, caught in the wire entanglement of the law, past the church, through the prison doors to the outer gate of the factory.

"You have been very kindly patient. I have coveted the opportunity to speak with you thus frankly face to face. Not all of you whom I have had the pleasure to hear in your respective pulpits do I always understand. My ears are dull, I know, and now and then bring confusion to me. I should be glad to find out what I have failed to comprehend. Some ministers have habitual phrases, more or less professional, I presume, such as we use, for convenience in the practice of law, but which often seem to me like a foreign tongue.

"You speak of salvation as if it were to be gained by some other than Christ's way, the way of which I have tried to give you my understanding. You speak as if it were to be sought after selfishly, and I had thought the true Christian soldier went into the battle of life for noble causes, forgetful of self, contending for his neighbor, his community, his country. Have I not heard you mention heaven and hell as if they were destinations somewhere in the universe outside of one's self? And do you and I have the same meaning when we speak of God? It would be sacriligious for me to contemplate the Divinity as a Person or Being or Spirit, having limitations of space and definite or definable attributes or qualities. I think of God simply as the sublime in nature and in thought and deed, and not otherwise to be apprehended.

"One who went yestermorn to the hills, beckoned by the finger of spring, surely walked there alone with God. The sun shone, the birds caroled. The distant brook sang its new song, the balmy air breathed gently, and through the perfect whole the ear intent could hear the divine commandment: 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.'

. . . . . .

"The doctrine of a Creator, himself created in the image of man, speaking with his voice in the language of his day, evincing his passions, his caprice, his cruelty, is only respected as a conception pertaining to the infancy of the race. Man has found the laws of nature so invariable that he can count upon their inflexibility for all human purposes. How the molecule germinated a million years ago, when the earth cooled, does not concern either his physical or spiritual existence. Man's soul does not reach out after the scientific facts of creation. It does not see God in the light of a planetary creator. God's domain is within, not without. God is spirit, otherwise indefinable. Jesus, of Nazareth, never dwelt upon the creation. He said the kingdom of heaven is within. It is the savage who hears God in the raging tempest, the rolling thunder, the rustle of a leaf. Civilized man discovers instead the self-operating laws of nature. He knows that when the March wind blows seaward the clouds of winter, and the sun rises higher in the sky, the increasing warmth of the atmosphere in the tree-tops will draw the moisture from the earth and by chemical processes, not unlike those of the student's laboratory, convert it into the swelling bud and leaflet of the spring.

"He is a sculptor and seats himself to his task. Bye and bye the dumb rock begins to speak his thought. God is not in the rock. God is in the soul of the sculptor. . . . The God eternal is the God of the individual, the God manifest in personal consciousness, whose kingdom is within.

"I do not mean that Christ failed to recognize the God of the Hebrew people. But I am mindful that he thought and spoke under the limitations of his generation, his people, his environment, his interpreters. And I prefer to

believe that when he dwelt upon the Fatherhood of God he was drawing God down from his throne on high to his throne in the human heart, and that the substance of the message which, above all, he meant to be remembered, was in these words: 'The Father abides in me and I in you.' It was the kingdom within which he came to establish. He recognized God as the inward monitor. He marveled openly that men should not know of themselves that which is right.

"If God is Love, then Love is God; if God is Spirit, then Spirit is God; if God is Soul, then Soul is God. 'Be ye perfect as *your* Father in heaven, *your* Immanuel, *your* ideal is perfect. God is the sublime in thought, the noble in bearing, the heroic in deed. The will to do, the will to be, the will to attain, it is that which is Divine. Said Christ to the twelve: 'By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another.' Who will venture to set up any other test? If it was sufficient for the disciples when they were twelve, is it not sufficient now that they have multiplied into millions, and have established the world over the various beneficent institutions which betoken the love of men for one another? What matter all our differences if we can come together under this simple standard?"

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